THE
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Gazette,
JOURNAL.

No. 770.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, January 8, 1770.

THE Committee of Merchants in this Town having by last Night's Post received a Letter from the Committee of Merchants of New-York, wherein it is suggested that I the Subscriber, with others, have Imported Goods from Great-Britain contrary to the Agreement of the Merchants, to which I acceded. This is ONCE FOR ALL to certify whom it may concern, That I have not in one single Instance, directly or indirectly, deviated from said Agreement; and I now publickly defy all Mankind to prove the CONTRARY: And I am determined to co-operate with the Merchants, and others in every legal and laudable Measure, for the Redress of all the Grievances, under which this Province and Continent have so long laboured. JOHN HANCOCK.

Boston, January 4, 1770.

THE Commissioners appointed to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Nathaniel Wheelwright, late of Boston, Esq; attend that Service at the British Coffee-House in Boston, every Wednesday Evening, from Six to Nine o'Clock, P. M. the Time for to receive said Claims expires the 24th of this Month. Whoever neglects to bring in their Claims by that Time, will be excluded.

All Persons who are indebted to the Estate of Mr. *Samuel Kneeland*, late of *Boston*, Printer, deceased, are desired to make immediate Payment to *Thomas Walley*, Executor of his last Will; and those who have any Demands on said Estate, are desired to apply to him forthwith in order for a Settlement.

For *LONDON*,

THE Ship BETSEY, THOMAS ROBSON, Master, burthen about 150 Tons, having Two-thirds of her Cargo engaged, will sail with all convenient Speed. For Freight or Passage apply to *Peter Hughes*, at his Store near Faneuil-Hall Market, or the Master on Board said Ship now laying at JOHN HANCOCK, Esq'rs Wharff.

Boston, January 1, 1770.

TO BE SOLD,

Three Moses Boats, now at Mr. John Pulling's Wharff. For further Particulars inquire of John or Robert Pulling.

BOSTON, 28th of December, 1769.

RUN-away from the Snow Union, John Copithorn, Master, from Bristol, James Clifford and Nicholas Giles, two Seamen.——This is to desire they will return to their Duty, and they shall be well received.—If they do not, to forewarn all Persons from entertaining them, as they may expect being prosecuted according to Law.

RAN-away from Samuel Gilbert of Littleton, an indented Servant Boy, named Samuel Gilson, about 17 Years old, of a middling Stature for his Age, and wears black curl'd Hair, he carried away with him a blue cloth Coat, a light coloured Jacket with Sleeves, one pair of woollen black Stockings and one pair of worsted Stockings, two striped woollen Shirts and one good linnen Shirt. He went away in Company with a short thick sett Fellow, who wore a green Coat and a green Jacket double breasted, also a pair of Indian green Stockings.

Whoever will take up and secure, or give information of said Run-away, so that his Master may find him again, shall receive a Reward of TWO DOLLARS, and all necessary Charges from

SAMUEL GILBERT.

All Masters of Vessels and others are caution'd against harbouring, concealing or carrying off said Servant Boy, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law.

Littleton, December 28th, 1769.

RAN-away from Ebenezer Whitmarsh, of Abington, in the County of Plymouth, Deputy-Sheriff, on the 29th Day of December 1769. a Prisoner named Nathan Noyes, of about 21 Years of Age, dark colour'd Hair, a light colour'd Coat double-breasted with brass Buttons, a striped Jacket, and leather Breeches. Whoever will take up said Nathan, and bring him to said Whitmarsh, shall have TWO DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges, from EBENEZER WHITMARSH, D. Sheriff.

A New 8-Day Clock, with a genteel Mahogany Case, to be sold cheap for the Cash. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

TO THE PRINTERS.

THE agreement of the Merchants of this *distressed* and *insulted* continent, to with hold importations from Great-Britain, it seems to be allowed on all sides, has the *strongest tendency* towards the repeal of the acts of parliament for *raising a revenue* in America *without our consent*. It is no wonder then, that it was oppos'd with so much *vehemence* at first, by the *Cabal*; who knew full well, that their *Places* and their *Pensions*, and all the *delectable* profits which they expected to reap, AND ARE NOW ACTUALLY REAPING, at the EXPENCE OF THE PEOPLE in town and country, would entirely cease, if these acts, by *the means* of which their places, *pensions* and profits arise should be repealed.—When they could no longer with any face call it the *last efforts of a dying faction*, (for the measure was so rational and *pacific*, that it soon spread far and wide, and was *chearfully* adopted by all the *disinterested* friends of the country thro'out the continent) they put on the appearance of *the Sons of Liberty*; and now their cry is, Where is that LIBERTY so much boasted of and contended for? We hear them *very gravely* asking, Have we not a right to carry on *our own* trade and sell *our own* goods if *we please*? who shall *hinder* us? This is now the language of those who had before seen the ax laid at the very root of ALL our RIGHTS with apparent COMPLACENCY,—And pray gentlemen, Have you not a right if *you please*, to set fire to your own houses, because they are *your own*, tho' in all probability it will destroy a whole neighbourhood, perhaps a whole city! Where did you learn that in a state or society you had a right to do as *you please*? And that it was an infringement of that right to *restrain* you? This is a refinement which I dare say, the *true sons* of liberty despise. Be pleased to be informed that you are *bound* to conduct yourselves as the SOCIETY with which you are joined, are *pleased* to have you conduct, or if *you please*, you may leave it. It is true the will and *pleasure* of the society is generally declared in its laws: But there may be exceptions, and the present case is without doubt one.—Suppose there was no law of the society to restrain you from murdering your own father, what think you? If either of you should *please* to take it into your head to perpetrate such a *vilainous* act, so *abhorrent* to THE WILL *of the society*, would you not be RESTRAINED? And is the LIBERTY OF YOUR COUNTRY of less importance than the life of your father! But what is most astonishing is, that some two or three persons of *very little* consequence *in themselves*, have DARED openly to give out that THEY WILL vend the goods they have imported, tho' they have SOLEMNLY PLEDG'D THEIR FAITH to the body of merchants, that they should remain in store *'till a general importation should take place!* Where then is the honor! where is the shame of these persons, who can look into the faces of those very men with whom they have *contracted*, & tell them WITHOUT BLUSHING that they are resolved to VIOLATE the contract! Is it avarice? Is it obstinacy, perverseness, pride, or from what *root of bitterness* does such an unaccountable defection from the laws of honor, honesty, and even humanity spring? Is it the AUTHORITY OF AN UNNATURAL PARENT? the advice of some *false friend*, or *their own* want of common understanding, and the first principles of virtue, by which these unhappy *young persons* have been induced, or left to resolve upon perpetrating that, at the very tho't of which they should have *shudder'd*! By this resolution they have already *disgrac'd* themselves; if they have the HARDINESS to put the resolution into practice, who will ever hereafter *confide* in them? Can they promise themselves the regards of the respectable body of merchants whom they have affronted? or can they even wish for the esteem of their country which they have basely deserted, or worse, which they have attempted to wound in the very heart.—If they imagine they can still *weary the patience* of an injured country with *impunity*.—If—— I will not utter it ——would not the *grateful* remembrance of *unmerited kindness and* GENEROSITY, if there was the least *spark of ingenuity* left, have INFLUENCED to a *far different* resolution!———If this agreement of the merchants is of that consequence to ALL AMERICA which our brethren in ALL the other governments, and in *Great-Britain* ITSELF think it to be—If the *fate* of UNBORN MILLIONS is suspended upon it, verily it behooves, not the merchants ONLY, but EVERY individual of EVERY class in CITY and COUNTRY to aid and support them and PEREMPTORILY TO INSIST upon its being STRICTLY adhered to.

DETERMINATUS.

AS the Conduct of Benjamin Greene & Son, *in disposing of a Quantity of Goods that had been stored, has been represented to the Publick in the darkest Colours, in a Vote lately pass'd and published by the Merchants, they think themselves obliged as some Vindication of their Conduct, to declare*

THAT at the Time of Opening the Goods they did not consider themselves as having engaged to store them for any precise Time, and consequently that they were not violating any Engagements they had made, as they never enter'd into any Agreement for Non-importation; and that now upon the most mature Recollection, they declare, that they have no Remembrance of their having engaged to store them for any limited Time; but that afterwards when Application was made to them by the Committee relating to the Goods, upon reconsidering the Matter they were sensible that altho' no limited Time had been mentioned for the storing, yet that the very suffering them to be stored at all, might be considered by many as implying their Intention to store them for the Time that was generally done by others; and that this Consideration gave them the deepest Distress, least they, who, as they flatter'd themselves, had never given Occasion for the least Reflection upon their Characters, should by this Action be considered in the Minds of any as having forfeited their Honor; that they express'd their Concern for the Step they had taken, to the Committee, most of whom profess'd the greatest Friendship for them, and a strong Desire to accommodate the Matter, in some Manner that might prevent a Publication of them, and proposed that they should send for the Goods back out of the Country, where they had been sold, and if they could not be returned, that a Sum of Money equal to the Amount of them should be lodged with the Committee, and that they should deliver up what remain'd, and also engage to import no more, but upon the Terms of the general Agreement: That all this without any Hesitation was consented to by them, and in Consequence thereof earnest Application was made to Col. *Chandler*, to whom part had been sold, to return them; but he did not then think fit to comply, but answered that he should in a few Days be in Town: That three or four Days after this, and the very Day Col. *Chandler* came to Town, the Committee without any Notice to them, issued a great Number of printed Hand-Bills, proposing a Meeting of the Merchants to consider of the Conduct of them and others by Name, who had violated their most solemn Engagements; that this Conduct of the Committee in thus publishing them had prevented them from making those Concessions which they might otherwise have done.

They would further observe, That altho' some of the Committee for Inspection, declare that they (the *Greenes*) expressly engaged to store the Goods, till a general Importation should take place; yet that Mr. *Whitwell* who was one of the Committee, and who is allowed by the others to be the only Person who entered into Conversation with them on the Matter, does not pretend to remember any particular Expressions that were made use of relating to the storing; but only says, that he took it at the Time, that they had agreed to store them, for the same Time that others did: Now they appeal to the Publick, whether (without any Impeachment of the Veracity of any of the Committee) it may not be as probable, that those of the Committee, who say they stor'd them for the Term that others did, might not be mistaken? And whether as those Gentlemen went to a great Number of Places, the same Day, they might not afterwards think what was said at one Place, was said at another, at least, that it is as probable to be so, as that they (viz. the *Greenes*) should so totally forget what pass'd on a Subject so interesting to them.

As a News-Paper Controversy is highly disagreeable to them, they shall make no Reply to any thing that may be further said on the Subject.

All Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of Mr. *William Tilley*, late of *Boston*, Merchant, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *Jonas Clark*, Administrator, in order for Settlement, and those who are indebted to said Estate, are desired to pay their Ballances without delay.

Vide Molasses Act and pa. 9. Vol. 2 Boa Act page 735 Vol. 1

Th.° & Elisha Hutchinson & W.ᵐ Jackson & Gov.ʳ Hutchinson hinted at. & In the Publics making Compensation To Hutchinson & A pitiful evasive piece this!
& Index vol. 2 to Find Merchants agreem.ᵗ

The following Piece was first publish'd at New-York: The General Assembly there resolv'd that it was a Libel; and Lieut. Governor COLDEN *issued his proclamation against it as such, offering a Reward of £.100 to any person who should discover the author or authors—Whether it be* in truth *a Libel, the* American *Publick, a* grand Tribunal! *will judge—There cannot be any doubt but the Inhabitants of the City and Colony of New-York have abundant Reason to be displeas'd with the Conduct of the Assembly, in granting* their *money to maintain a standing army* against their Consent: *Nor can it be the least mitigation of the Conduct of the* REPRESENTATIVES *of the People who voted for it, that they did not know the minds of their Constituents.—They* could *have known their sentiments; and they* ought *to have suspended their Votes upon a matter of so* interesting *a nature, till they could have* consulted *their Constituents——We have no Reason to suspect the firm Attachment of our Brethren and fellow Sufferers the Inhabitants of New-York in general, to the common Cause: We hope they will explicitly make known their sentiments as the Citizens have done.—— In the mean Time we are not so much concern'd at this Instance of Conduct in the Assembly, when we consider that the Vote was carried in a* very thin *House, there being a majority of* ONE *only, of* 23 *members present.*

To the BETRAYED Inhabitants of the City and Colony of NEW-YORK.

My dear Fellow Citizens and Countrymen,

IN a day when the minions of tyranny and despotism in the Mother Country, and the Colonies, are indefatigable in laying every snare that their malevolent & corrupt hearts can suggest, to enslave a free people; when this unfortunate country has been striving under many disadvantages for three years past, to preserve their freedom; which to an Englishman is as dear as life,—when the merchants of this city and the capital towns on the continent, have nobly and cheerfully sacrificed their private interests, to the public good, rather than to promote the designs of the enemies of our happy constitution. It might justly be expected that in this day of constitutional light, the Representatives of this Colony, would not be so hardy, nor be so lost to all sense of duty to their Constituents, (especially after the laudable example of the colonies of Massachusetts Bay and South-Carolina before them) as to betray the trust committed to them. This they have done, in passing the vote to give the troops £.1000, out of any monies that may be in the treasury, and another thousand out of the money that may be issued, to be put out on loan, which the colony will be obliged to make good, whether the bill for that purpose does or does not obtain the Royal assent. And that they have betrayed the Liberties of the people, will appear from the following considerations, to wit: That the Ministry are waiting to see, whether the Colonies, under their distressed circumstances, will divide on any of the grand points, which they are united in, and contending for, with the mother-country; by which they may carry their designs against the colonies, and keep in the administration. For if this should not take place, the acts must be repealed; which will be a reflection on their conduct, and will bring the reproach and clamour of the nation on them, for the loss of trade to the Empire, which their mal-conduct has occasioned.

Our granting money to the troops, is implicitly acknowledging the authority that enacted the Revenue-Acts, and their being obligatory on us. As these acts were enacted for the express purpose of taking money out of our pockets, without our consent; and to provide for the defending and support of government in America; which revenue we say by our grant of money, is not sufficient for the purpose aforesaid; therefore we supply the deficiency.

This was the point of view in which these acts were considered, by the Massachusetts and South-Carolina assemblies, and to prevent that dangerous construction, refused it. On this important point we have differed with those spirited colonies, and do politically approve of all the tyrannical conduct of the ministry to the Bostonians, & by implication censure their laudable and patriotic denial. For if they did right (which every sensible American thinks they did) in refusing to pay the billeting money, surely we have done wrong, very wrong, in giving it. But our assembly says, they do their duty, in granting the money to the troops: Consequently the Massachusetts assembly did not do theirs, in not obeying the ministerial mandate. If this is not a division in this grand point, I know not what is: and I doubt not but the Ministry will let us know it to our cost; for it will furnish them with arguments and fresh courage. Is this a grateful retaliation to that brave and sensible people, for the spirited and early notice they took of the suspending act? No, it is base ingratitude, and betraying the common cause of Liberty.

To what other influence than the deserting the American cause, can the Ministry attribute so pusillanimous a conduct, as this of the assembly; so repugnant and subversive of all the means we have used, and opposition that has been made by this and the other Colonies, to the tyrannical conduct of the British parliament! To no other. Can there be a more ridiculous farce to impose on the people, than for the assembly to vote their thanks to be given to the merchants, for entering into an agreement not to import Goods from Britain, until the Revenue Acts should be repealed, while they at the same time counteract it by countenancing British acts, and complying with Ministerial Requisitions, incompatible with our freedom? Surely there cannot.

And what makes the Assembly's granting this Money the more grievous, is, that it goes to the Support of Troops kept here, not to protect, but to enslave us. Has not the truth of this remark been lately exemplified in the audacious domineering and inhuman Maj. Pullaine, who ordered a guard to protect a sordid miscreant, that transgressed the laudable non importation agreement of the merchants, in order to break that, which is the only means left them, under God, to baffle the designs of their enemies, to enslave this continent. This consideration alone ought to be sufficient to induce a free people, not to grant the Troops any supply whatsoever. If we had no dispute with the mother country, that made it necessary not to concede any thing that might destroy our freedom; reasons of œconomy and good policy, suggest, that we ought not to grant the troops money.

Whoever is the least acquainted with the English history must know, that grants frequently made to the crown are not to be refused, but with some degree of danger of disturbing the repose of the kingdom or colony. This evinces the expediency of our stopping these grants now, while we are embroiled with the mother country; that so we may not, after the grand controversy is settled, have a new bone of contention about the billeting money; which must be the case if we do not put an end to it at this time: For the colony, in its impoverished state, cannot support a charge which amounts to near as much per annum, as all the other expences of the government besides.

Hence it follows, that the assembly have not been attentive to the Liberties of the continent, nor to the property of the good people of this colony, in particular. We must therefore attribute this sacrifice of the public interest to some corrupt source. This is very manifest in the guilt and confusion, that covered the faces of the perfidious abettors of this measure, when the house was in debate on the subject. Mr. Colden knows, from the nature of things, that he cannot have the least prospect to be in administration again; and therefore, that he may make hay while the sun shines, and get a full salary from the assembly, flatters the ignorant members of it, with the consideration of the success of a bill, to emit a paper currency, when he & his artful coadjutors must know, that it is only a snare to impose on the simple; for it will not obtain the royal assent. But while he is solicitous to obtain his salary, he must attend to his posterity. And as some of his children hold offices under the government, if he did not procure an obedience to its requisitions, or do his duty, in case the assembly refused the billeting money, by dissolving them, his children might be in danger of losing their offices. If he dissolved the assembly, they would not give him his salary.

The Delancy family knowing the ascendency they have in the present house of assembly, and how useful that influence will be to their ambitious designs, to manage a new governor, have left no stone unturned to prevent a dissolution. The assembly, conscious to themselves, of having trampled on the liberties of the people, and fearing their just resentments on such an event, are equally careful to preserve their seats, expecting that if they can do it at this critical juncture, as its imagined the grand controversy will be settled this winter, they will serve for seven years; in which time they hope the people will forget the present injuries done to them. To secure these several objects, the Delancy family, like true polititians, altho' they were to all appearance, at mortal odds with Mr. Colden, and represented him in all companies, as an enemy to his country; yet a coalition is now formed, in order to secure to them the sovereign lordship of this colony. The effect of which, has given birth to the abominable vote, by which the liberties of the people are betrayed. In short, they have brought matters to such a pass, that all the checks resulting from the form of our happy constitution, are destroyed. The assembly might as well invite the Council, to save the trouble of formalities, to take their seats in the house of assembly, and place the Lieut. Governor in the Speaker's chair, and then there would be no waste of time in going from house to house, & his Hon. would have the pleasure to see how zealous his former enemies are in promoting his interest to serve themselves. Is this a state to be rested in, when our all is at stake? No my countrymen, rouse! imitate the noble example of the friends of liberty in England, who rather than be enslaved, contend for their rights with K—g, Lords and Commons. And will you suffer your liberties to be torn from you by your own representatives? Tell it not in Boston; publish it not in the streets of Charlestown! You have means yet left to preserve a unanimity with the brave Bostonians and Carolinians; and to prevent the accomplishment of the designs of tyrants. The House was so nearly divided on the subject of granting the money in the way the vote passed, that one would have prevented it; you have therefore a respectable minority. What I would advise to be done, is, to assemble in the fields, on Monday next, where your sense ought to be taken on this important point; notwithstanding the impudence of Mr. Jauncey, in his declaring in the house, that he had consulted his constituents, and that they were for giving money. After this is done, go in a body to your members, and insist on their joining with the minority to oppose the bill; if they *dare* refuse your just requisition,—appoint a committee to draw up a state of the whole matter, and send it to the Speakers of the several Houses of assembly on the continent, and to the friends of our cause in England, and publish it in the News Papers, that the World may know your sentiments on this matter, in the only way your circumstances will admit: And I am confident it will spirit the friends of our cause, and chagrin our enemies. Let the notification to call the people, be so expressed, that whoever absents himself, will be considered as agreeing to what may be done by such as shall meet.——And that you may succeed, is the unfeigned desire of,

A SON OF LIBERTY

New-York, Dec. 16th, 1769.

To the PRINTERS.

I PERCEIVE that some have *quite* mistaken my *meaning*, in the copy of my letter in your *Gazette* of the 11th of *September* last. The whole of that letter evidently relates to "*actions of defamation*". Not a *word* can therein be found of *premeditated* or *sudden assaults, nor yet of dangerous wounds* and *foul blows, infamously* given by *others* than the first *assailant*. But if all actions of defamation in "present" and in *future* had been under hand and *seal released*, instead of discretionally suspended, what would that avail against an action of *Trespass vi et armis*, as the *Jurists* express it? "At present"; I repeat it; I pursue no action of *defamation* against *Sir Francis Bernard* of *Nettleham*, in the County of Lincoln, Bart. Does it hence follow that I never *can, will*, or *shall*, if I *please*? Those who are in doubt, may, if *they please*, consult *Coke Littleton*, or rather *Littleton* and *Coke*. Question the *last* "*for the present*". Can a subsequent release of an *action* of *defamation* be pleaded in justification of a precedent ungentleman-like, *unmanly* assault, battery and *barbarous* wounding? *Respondeant Judices! Respondeant Juratores!* A clear stage and no favor is all I ever wished or wanted in *Court, Country, Camp*, or *City!*

JAMES OTIS.

Last Thursday his Honor the Commander in Chief was pleas'd further to Prorogue the Great and General Court from the 10th Instant, to the 14th of March next, giving it as a Reason that he had "receiv'd his Majesty's express Command."

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

The following is an Extract from the Charter of this Province.

——"AND the Governor for the time being shall have full power and authority from time to time as he shall judge necessary, to adjourn, prorogue and dissolve all Great and General Courts or Assemblies met and conven'd as aforesaid."——

THE power delegated by this clause to the Governor was undoubtedly intended *in favor* of the people—The necessity and importance of a *legislative* in being, and of its having the opportunity of *exerting* itself upon all *proper* occasions, must be obvious to a man of *common* discernment. Its grand object is the REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES: And for this purpose it is adjudg'd that parliaments *ought to be held frequently*——The people may be aggriev'd for the want of having a good law made, as well as repealing a bad one: So they may be, by the male conduct of the executive in its manner of administring justice *wrongfully* under *colour* of law. In all these cases and many others, the necessity of the *frequent interposition* of the legislative evidently appears. And if either of them, much more, if all of them should at any time be justly complain'd of by the people, the adjourning, proroguing or dissolving the legislative, *at such a juncture*, must be the *greatest* of *all* grievances—There may be *other* reasons for the sitting of an American assembly besides the correcting any disorders arising from among the people within *its own* jurisdiction.—Some of the Acts of the British parliament are generally thought to be grievous in their operation, and *dangerous* in their *consequences* to the *liberties* of the *American* subjects: An American legislative therefore, in which the whole body of the people is represented, ought certainly to have the opportunity of explaining and remonstrating their grievances to the British parliament, and the full exercise of that *invaluable* and UNCONTROULABLE Right of the subject TO PETITION THE KING, as *often* as *they* judge *necessary*, 'till they are *removed*. To postpone a meeting of this *universal* body of the people till it is *too late* to make such application, must be a *frustration* of one *grand design* of its existance; and it naturally tends to *other arbitrary exertions*.—— I have often tho't that in former administrations *such* delays to call the general assembly, were *intended* for the purpose above-mentioned: And if others should have the same apprehension *at present* I cannot help it, nor am I answerable for it. It may not be amiss however for EVERY MAN to make it a subject of his *contemplation*. We all remember that no longer ago than the last year, the *extraordinary* dissolution by Governor Bernard, in which he declared he was *merely ministerial*, produced *another assembly*, which tho' *legal in all* its proceedings, *awaked* an *attention* in the *very soul* of the British empire.

It is not to be expected that in *ordinary* times, much less at such an IMPORTANT period as THIS is, any man, tho' endowed with the *wisdom* of Solomon, at the distance of three thousand miles, can be an *adequate* judge of the *expediency* of proroguing, and in effect even *putting an end* to an American legislative assembly; and more especially at a time when the evil spirit of MISREPRESENTATION is become so *atrocious*, that even M——y itself is liable to be wrongly informed!—It is for this reason that the delegation of this power to the governor for the time being, appears to be intended IN FAVOR OF THE PEOPLE: That there might be *always* at the head of the province, and *resident therein*, as the charter provides, a person of *untainted* integrity, candor, impartiality and wisdom, to judge of and determine so *essential* a point ——A point, in which I should think, no person who *justly* deserves this character, can be *passive* or merely *ministerial*, against *his own* judgment and conscience. Whenever therefore a Governor for the time being, adjourns, prorogues or dissolves the general assembly, *having the full power and authority delegated to him of judging from time to time of the* NECESSITY *of it*, we ought to presume that he exercises that power with *freedom*: That he determines according to the light of *his own* understanding, and not *another's*: That he *clearly* sees that it will answer those purposes which *he himself* judges to be *best*; having, as a man of *fidelity* in his station *ought*, thoro'ly revolv'd the matter in *his own* mind: And, that however *flattering* the *concurrent* sentiments of ANY OTHER man may be, he would have been *impelled* to do it, from the dictates of *his own* judgment, resulting from *his own* contemplation of the matter, if he had not received the *express command* of his superior.—Such a man "will bravely "act *his mind*, and venture——*Death*."

VINDEX.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of Captain *John Hamock*, late of *Boston*, Wine-Merchant, deceased, are desired to pay their respective Balances to Mr, *Charles Hamock* his Son, who is fully impowered by us the Subscribers, Executors of said *John*'s Will, to receive the same, and give legal Discharges therefor.

Boston, Dec. 29. 1769.

JAMES PITTS,
EZEKL. GOLDTHWAIT.

N. B. The Customers in Town and Country, of the late Captain *Hamock*, deceased, are hereby inform'd that his Son *Charles Hamock* lives in the same House, & carries on the same Business his Father did; having to sell at the lowest Rates, all Sorts of the best of Wines, Spirits, &c. and will supply them in the same Manner his Father did in his Life-time.

On Thursday the 25th Inst.

At Ten o'Clock in the Morning;

Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Store of the late Mr. *John Spooner*. deceas'd, next Door East of the Heart and Crown in Cornhill, *Boston*.

ALL his Hard Ware GOODS, the particulars of which hath already been advertiz'd, and was to have been sold the 3d Inst. had not Sickness prevented.

J. Russell, Auctioneer.

An *Epitome* of *A MODERN North-American Speech!*

"WE* once more are order'd to let you convene!
"And as well as we can to tell what we mean!
"The King has commanded that *thus* we should meet!
"In the very first house in *Capitol* street!
"And tho' *we* are *here* to see you assemble;
"Ye have *nor great* cause to *fear*, *nor* to *tremble!*
"For all the King's servants are d-mn-bly sick!
"And *swear* 'till the next *time* they'll play no such *trick!*
"Nay, so long as they *live!* Be you but *awake!*
"And if they swear *false*, may the D-v-l them take!
"For the *good* faith of this, *WE'VE* Hillsborough's *word*!
"Which with *a few* yet's worth more than a ——!
"Sure we're of this, as of head on our shoulder!
"Which maketh us grow much bolder and bolder!
"No Campaign *we've* serv'd, but yet have seen college!
"Are *Dr.* of *laws*, of *honor*, and *knowledge*!
"By all which our *manor* is hellishly dip'd!
"So out to *Virginia* a *transport* we're trip'd!
"And here by your *leave* we *will* pick up our *crumbs!*
"And if you *all* like them, shall feed *all* with plumbs!
"The *King we well* know Sirs! And *this* pray believe!
"The *Crown* he would *forfeit* before he'd deceive! †
"But if the King's word and grace you will *slight!*
"There's nothing else left! But our own we must *plight!*
"And happy! thrice happy! indeed shall *we* be!
"Our *own* would you take of all the *great three!*
"And if I *lie!* Call *dog!* And son of a *whore!*
"As many have call'd me full often before!
"*Old Cad. now* laments the death of *Old Harry!* ‡
"And nothing but *douceurs* comfort him! *Marry!*

* *Some of these* Orators *affect to assume the Regal Style.*
† *Would to GOD the same might be said of all others, his allies, friends, enemies, subjects or servants.*
‡ VIIIth.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

SINCE the Tories are so set upon RUINING THIS CONTINENT, as not even to scruple the violating their own PLIGHTED FAITH, rather than not perpetrate it, what man that loves his country will deal with them—Will any true son or daughter of Liberty sip the juice of that accursed *exotic* TEA, least it should be a part of the late importation of these *vile ingrates*—Let it be remembered that the minister has not even *flattered* us that the duty upon Tea shall be taken off. And what is the reason? Why it is because these importers and their friends the enemies of the country, have wrote him that the people of this country will not deny themselves a dish of Tea FOR THE SAKE OF THEIR LIBERTY! And I am afraid there is too much truth in it—Consider what you are doing ye fair daughters of the land, and be wise for yourselves and your posterity.

Worcester, Dec. 25, 1769. AGRICOLA.

NEW-YORK, December 28.

["From the Papers by the Packet, there is not the least Appearance of a Design to repeal the Acts, imposing a Duty upon Goods imported into America, or to change the Ministry, or dissolve the Parliament; tho' Petitions from all Parts of England for a Dissolution, either have been present, or are preparing. A North Briton, of October 28, says, 'tis impossible to imagine any thing more cold, uncivil, or forbidding, than the Reception these Petitions have met with from the Sovereign, who has never vouchsafed a single Syllable to any of the Gentlemen, that have attended on these Occasions; hence the Writer concludes, that we may absolutely despair of Success, at least for some Time. One Comfort only remains to us, as Englishmen.——Our History tells us, That whatever Minister had dared to act against the general Sense of the People, has in the End fallen the unpitied Victim of his own Insolence, and Rashness,—the only successful Petition I can recollect, is that of Mr. Quirk, the Murderer.']

BOSTON, January 8, 1770.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to one in Boston, dated Nov. 1. 1769.

——LORD Hillsborough does not speak with that Certainty of a Repeal next Session, as he did some Months ago; and with regard to the Duty on Tea, he is entirely for keeping it on, and only for taking off the Duties upon Paper, Glass and Painters Colours. — As for Governor Bernard, he has desired in Answer to your Petition, to be heard before the King and Council; and the Proofs sent to support the Alligations in the Petition, will not have so much weight, as his Conduct (as my Lord Hillsborough says) was by Order from the Ministry; however they don't seem to have any Inclination to send him back to your Government, but only that he may resign with an Eclat.

Extracts of Letters from *London* by the last Packet.

"HOLLIS is as *indefatigable* as his soul is boundless"!

"An immediate prosecution, if practicable, is to be commenced against Sir JOHN *Bernard*!" The great Serjeant Glyn has given his Opinion, which is transmitted, and by this Time, or nearly, I presume you have it"!

Letters by the Packet inform, that —— Hughes, Esq; Collector of his Majesty's Customs at Portsmouth, is appointed Collector of South-Carolina.—Benjamin Hallowell, jun. Esq; Collector at Portsmouth, in the room of Mr. Hughes, and —— Meserve, Esq; Comptroller at this Port, in the room of Mr. Hallowell.

We are assured that JAMES OTIS, Esq; has commenced an Action of Trespass against *John Robinson*, Esq; one of the Commissioners of the American Board of Customs, as a principal in the unmanly Attack upon him at the British Coffee-House in September last, the Trial of this *interesting* Cause. it is said, will be brought on in the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Suffolk, this Week. *Verdict pa. 523*

Brimstone, Allum and Copperas,

by the Hogshead, Heart and Club German Steel, Gun-Powder, Wool Cards, Ravens-Duck, Ticklinburg and Ozenbrigs——China Ware——

To be Sold Cheap for Cash,

At *THOMAS GRAY*'s Store,

Opposite the Fish-Market on Oliver's Dock.

[The ADDRESS to the TWO CHILDREN is omitted by particular Desire.]

As a Number of DOGS have run mad in several Parts of this Country, it is necessary the Inhabitants should know the Symptoms of the Disorder, that they may destroy their Dogs when the Symptoms first appears, before they do any Mischief.

The Symptoms of Madness in Dogs, are as follows,

"WHEN they are going to run mad, they appear dejected, shun Company, and hide themselves; they will not bark, but seem to murmur, and are averse to Food and Water; they will fly upon Strangers, but retain some Regard for their Masters; their Ears and Tails hang down, and they walk along as if they were sleeping; other Dogs will shun them. This is the first Degree of the Disease, and though the Bite is then bad, it is not at the worst. Afterwards they begin to pant, hang out their Tongues, froth at the Mouth, and gape. Sometimes they seem dull, and half asleep; sometimes they will run, but not directly forward, and soon cease to know their Masters. A Bite at this Time is extremely dangerous."

Caleb Blanchard

DESIRES all those that are indebted to him on Book, Note or Bond, to make immediate Payment; and those whose Accounts, &c. have been long standing, may depend they will be sued to next April Court, without any Distinction.

HE has remaining on Hand a good Assortment of Goods, which he will sell lower than the usual Advance, by Wholesale or Retail for ready Money only.

Samuel Cookson

TAKES this Method to acquaint his Town and Country Customers, That he has removed his Shop from opposite Deacon BENJAMIN CHURCH's Vendue, to the next Door but one to the Sign of the Lamb, Northward: Where he sells at the lowest Prices for Cash, the following Articles.

NAILS, Pewter Dishes, Plates, Basons, Spoons and Porringers, Brass Kettles and Skillets, Powder, Shot, English and German Steel, all Sorts of Sadler's Ware, best English Wool-Cards, Pins and Needles, Ivory and Horn Combs, Locks, Hinges, Window-Glass, Case-knives and Forks, Pen-knives, Fish Hooks and Lines, Bellows, Glue, Scissors, Shears, Brass; a good Assortment of Razors, Lancets, carving Knives and Forks, Cuttoes, Sheep-Shears, large and small Taylors Shears, Brass Ink-Pots, Snuff-Boxes, best Awl Blades, Hafts, Hammers, Pincers, Rozin, white Wax, Files, Rasps, white and yellow Steel Shoe and Knee-Buckles of all Sorts, Brass and Iron Wire, Scales and Weights, Bed-Cords, Coat and Jacket Buttons, Tea Kettles, Warming & Frying Pans, Shoe Brushes and House Brushes, Sleeve-Buttons, Guns, silver'd and yellow Swords, Chizzels, Compasses, Curling Tongs, Gun and Pistol Locks, Spectacles, Curry-Combs, Brass and Iron Candlesticks, Box-Irons and Flat Irons, Hand Saws, Scythes, Sickles, with a full and general Assortment of Hard Wares.

N. B. Said Cookson makes and mends Guns and Gun-Locks, and all Sorts of Keys for Doors, Chests & Cupboards, Springs of all Sorts, and all Sorts of other small Work, very cheap for Cash.

TO BE SOLD
On THURSDAY next.
By Benjamin Church,
At his usual Place of Sale;
A great Variety of valuable Articles, viz.

BRoad Cloths, Forest Cloths, Kerseys, Ratteens, Cambletts, Tammies, Irish Holland, Checks, Bed Ticken, Callicoes, Stampt Cotton Linnen, Kenting, Linnen and Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Mens and Womens Hose, Breeches Patterns, &c. Some House Furniture, Wearing Apparel, Silver Watches, &c. &c.

To be sold cheap for Cash, Wholesale or Retail, in Wing's-Lane,

A Quantity of Canadian Reed Deer-Skins in the Hair. Raccoons and dressed Sable, suitable for Ladies Muffs. Enquire of Levi Jennings Hatt-Maker on the Exchange, King-Street, Boston, or the Printers hereof.

TO BE SOLD on the Premises, at Public Vendue, on Wednesday the 14th of February next, at Noon—The Furnace called THE NORTH FURNACE, situated in Bridgwater, within half a Mile of the Rev. Mr. Porter's Meeting-House, with a House and Barn & about 24 Acres of Land adjoining; With about 150 Tons of Iron Ore, about 450 Loads of Coal at 80 Bushels the Load, a Quantity of Shells, the Furnace Utensils, viz. Iron Ladles, Iron and Wooden Shovels, Iron Spades, Kettle Patterns; Pot, Skillet and Bason ditto, a Pair of good Scales and Weights, upwards of 40 Flasks, a large Number of Shot Moulds, Grindstones, Sledges, Hammers, Wheel-barrows, Bellows-Leather, Hand-Bellows, Iron Tooth Rakes, Iron Bars, and other Iron wrought & cast, Pick Axes, Knippers, a Crowfoot to draw Nails with, &c. Also a Number of Iron Vessels, some Pine Plank, a Quantity of Brick and Stones, and also the Furnace Dam; the Whole together, or in such Parcels as may suit the Purchasers.—On the Premises is a good Orchard.—Enquire of Captain Eliphalet Phillips, who lives near the said Furnace.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A Young Man who understands driving a Carriage, tending of Horses, and waiting on a Table, and can be well recommended.——If any Gentleman wants such a Person, he may be heard of by enquiring of the Printers hereof.

Made and Sold by *Isaac White*,

at the North-End, opposite the Salutation—Best Tallow Candles, Mould and Dip'd and Bayberry-wax Candles, all as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.

N. B. Tallow by the Barrel.

AUCTION HALL,
(In Court-Square, near the Town House, opposite the Royal Exchange, &c.)
JOHN GERRISH
(And Company)

Beg Leave to inform *Country* Gentlemen, Traders, Shopkeepers, &c. &c. that they have to sell, exceeding cheap, *A great variety of Articles*, Wholesale and Retail.

A Great Variety of ARTICLES, among which are; 20 or 30 Chests of the best Table Oil, by the chest, dozen or single Flask: 40 or 50 sett of good House Brushes 4 in a sett, to be sold by the 12 sett, or single sett—common *Account Books* of all sorts—small and large Post Paper by the Rheam or single Quire, Foolscap Paper, &c. *Tillech*'s best Snuff, by the cask, dozen or single bottle (*warranted the very best Snuff*,) *Kippen's best Snuff* much approved of. *London Starch of the best Quality*, by the cask or dozen.

ALSO; *Beaver Coatings*, both wide and narrow, plain and knapt, coarse and fine, Bedtics of all sorts, Stockings of all sorts, Kilmarnock Caps, Gartering, &c. Shalloons, wide and narrow, and coarse and fine, *Kerseys* of different colours and quality: *Cloth Serges*, very good, both blue and drab colours: Forrest Cloths, both superfine and common, by the piece or lesser quantity, *Plushes* both scarlet, blue, black and claret colours. *Sagathies* of most colours. Fine Threads, &c. IRISH LINNENS of all sorts: cotton and other *Checks* of all sorts——Duffils, Ozenbrigs, Sheeting, Handkerchiefs of all sorts, &c. &c.

** Constant Attendance given at said Hall, &c.
JOHN GERRISH, & COMP.

Just Imported, and to be sold cheap for Cash, by
Francis Green,
English Duck (of all Numbers)

Russia and Ravens Duck, Hemp, Ticklenburgs, Gun-Powder & Shot, Bar-Lead, Wool-Cards, Cod Lines and Hooks——Roll Brimstone, Copperas, Allum, Whiting, Grindstones——*Newcastle* COALS.

N. B. *A few Tons of* CHALK.

WANTED,
Two or Three Dozen of Wood-Ducks

To be SOLD or LET,
A Schooner, burthen about 90

Tons, 5 Years old, long Quarter-Deck, well found, now lying at *John Ruddock*, Esq'rs; Wharff, North-End: Enquire of *Miles Greenwood*, at the South-End.

A wet Nurse with a young Breast

Breast of Milk, would be glad to take a Child to suckle, inquire of the Printers.

A Very good second-hand CHAISE and Harness to be sold cheap.

WANTED, an honest soberminded Man Servant that well understands common House Business, and is pretty fond of Horses.

GOOD Lodgings, &c. to be had in Court-Square. Inquire of Edes and Gill, or at Auction-Hall.

WHEREAS Margaret the Wife of me the Subscriber, has eloped from my Bed and Board, These are to forewarn all Persons from trusting her upon my Account, as I will not pay one farthing of Debt she may contract from the Date hereof. As Witness my Hand. JOHN DAVIS.

Boston, Jan. 8, 1770.

ON TUESDAY NEXT,

Will be Sold by public Vendue, at the New Auction Room at the Foot of Royal-Exchange Lane, Over Mr. THOMAS WALLEY's Store,

A Variety of Goods,——Among which are,

BROAD Cloths, Kerseys, German Serges, Halfthicks, Ratteens, Tammies, striped and plain Gambleteens, Breeches Patterns, Mens worsted and yarn Hose, worsted and mill'd Caps, Castor and Felt Hatts, yard-wide and 7-8 Irish Linnens, Checks, Bedticks, Barcelona & Linnen Handkerchiefs, Sattins and Sattin Cloaks, figur'd Pelongs, Table Cloths, Callicoes, Womens Taffity, Stays, white Threads, a new Silver Watch, Silver Sleeve Buttons, Looking Glasses, Table and Cutloe Knives, Scissors, Razors, Necklaces, seven Bolts Oznabrigs, &c. One green Harrateen Easy Chair, Feather Beds, Rugs, one Mahogany Table, with some other House Furniture,

WILLIAM HUNTER, Auctioneer.

Tuesday next, at Half after Four in the Evening.

TO BE SOLD BY
Giles Harris,

A House in White Bread Alley, consisting of a Parlour and Kitchen, with a Yard, Pump and Cistern very convenient for a Family——Case of Drawers and Table—Inquire for said Harris near Dr. Elliot's Meeting-House, North-End of Boston.

A House to Lett, near Winnisimit Ferry, consisting of a Parlour, Sitting Room and Kitchen, with a Yard, &c. very convenient for a Family.

A House to Lett in Charter-Street, consisting of a Parlour and Kitchen, with a Yard, Garden, Pump, &c. very convenient for a Family.

N. B. Said Harris has to sell Mens second-hand Apparel,

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,
Six Whites. Five Blacks.
Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Four.

High Water at Boston. *for this present Week*	
Monday, 33 *m. after* 8	*Friday*, 4 *m. after* 12
Tuesday, 22 *m. after* 9	*Saturday*, 59 *m. aft.* 1
Wednesday, 10 *m. aft.* 11	*Lord's-day*, 50 *m. aft.*
Thursday, 9 *m. aft.* 11	*Full M.* 11 *Day*, 2 *A.*

(a) Turn to Index Vol. 1 for petition

A Parody on Ld. Bolletourts Speech page 764 Vol. 2 *The 2 Hutchenson's Gov^r Barnard* *The Importers* *pa. vid pa. 1. & 2.* *see duty pa. 735. Vol. 1.* *vid pa 478-489. Vol. 2.* *See petition pa. 649 Vol. 2.* *pa. 658 Vol. 2.*

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to the proprietors of a township of land granted to Josiah Richardson and others, whose ancestors were in the expedition to Canada in the year 1690, which township is now laid out on Androscogin-river, in the county of Cumberland, That the said proprietors at a legal meeting by adjournment on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1769, granted a tax of forty shillings on each single right, (public rights excepted) to defrey the charges of looking up & laying out said township, &c. which tax hath been made, and published as the law directs: And whereas the proprietors of the rights hereafter named are delinquent, and have not paid said tax, nor any part thereof, viz.

Original Grantees.	*On whose Right granted.*
James Taylor	James Taylor
James Moore	George Walkup
Joshua Kibbe	Lodwick Dowse
Nathaniel Morse	Nathaniel Morse
Richard Ward	Obadiah Ward
Samuel Stone	Samuel Stone
Richard Birt	Thomas Birt
JosephMerreon	Robert Merreon
Joseph Trumble	Joseph Trumble
John Coggen	John Coggen
Caleb Bridges	Joshua Bridges
Abner Newton	John Fay
Nathaniel Dike	Nathaniel Dike
Daniel Walker	Daniel Walker
James Patterson	Andrew Patterson
Palmer Goulden	Edward Clap
Benjamin Parker	Isaac Parker
Ebenezer Cory	Samuel Page
John Ostand	John Ostand
Ebenezer Flagg	Richard Flagg
James Taylor	Nicholas Fox
Francis Mockquit	Timothy Simms
Daniel Brewer	Daniel Brewer
John Wesson	Samuel Wesson
Daniel Macclaffien	Robert Macclaffien
Peter Grout	John Coller
Ebenezer Rice	Ebenezer Rice
John Coggen	Henry Coggen
John Fay	John Fay
Samuel Liscomb his	Father's Right
Samuel Green	Jos. Green
John Woodward	Jos. Moore
Isaac Baldwin	Abraham Bryant
James Fowl.	James Fowl.

Wherefore we the subscribers (a committee) appointed by said proprietors for that purpose) have determined to meet at Mr. Elisha Wheeler's, innholder in Sudbury, on the third Tuesday of March next, at eight o'clock in the morning, then and there to sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, the before-mentioned rights, for the payment of the abovesaid tax due on them, with other charges arising by said sale; to which day and place said proprietors meeting stands adjourn'd. Said vendue to be continued as occasion may require.

Sudbury, 11thNov. 1769. Josiah Richardson, Cornelius Wood, Josiah Stone, } Committee.

TO BE SOLD,

CHOICE West-India Rum by the Hogshead.
Cotton Wool by the Bag.
A few Quintals choice Dumb Fish.——
Enquire at Samuel Abbot's Store on Green's Wharff.

TO BE SOLD,

At *William Scott's* Store,

North Side of Faneuil-Hall, on reasonable Terms for Cash, by Wholesale and Retail;

TWELVE Hundred Pieces of Irish Linnens, 3-4,7 8 and yard-wide, from 11s. to £.3 O. T. per Yard.
9-8 and ell wide Sheeting, from 13 to 24s. per Yard.
Diaper and Damask Table-Cloths, from 33s. to £.18 per Piece.
Low and high priced Draper's.
Dowlasses of all Prices.
Also, a Variety of English Goods by Retail.

TO BE SOLD,

A fewCasks of Claret,a few small

Casks of French Brandy, and some best Castile Soap in Boxes. Enquire of JOHN HOMER, at Store No. 2, on the Long-Wharff. tbctf.

SALEM, December 12, 1769.

DRIVEN from Baker's Island on the 9th Instant, a Moses Boat, about 14 Feet Long, with a Barrel of Indigo, and a Number of Clothes. Any Person or Persons that may take up the said Boat and her Contents, and return them safe to the Subscriber, shall have FORTY DOLLARS Reward. JOSIAH ORNE.

Plymouth, 23d December 1769.

RAN-away from her Master's Service, on Saturday Night the 9th Instant, one Jane Kirk, born in Old England, and came over very lately, she is pretty strong made, red Face, black Hair, speaks very broad: Had on when she went off, a red Stuff Gown, a loose Gown over it, a stript Woolinsy Petticoat, or yellow Quilt. Whoever gives Information of her, so as she may be had again, shall receive TWO DOLLARS Reward, and reasonable Charges, by applying to William Trenholm, or Captain Weston, both of Plymouth. Whoever harbours or employs her, will be prosecuted according to Law.

N. B. If the said Kirk will return to her Service again, she will be kindly received. As witness my Hand.
WILLIAM TRENHOLM.

AllPersons that have anyDemands

against the Estate of the Widow Mary Cranch, late of Boston, decess'd, are desired to bring their Accounts to John Towzell of Salem, Administrator, in Order to have them settled; and they that are indebted to said Estate, are desired to pay without Delay, as they would avoid being sued next March Court.

Salem, 21st December, 1769.

Imported from LONDON (before the Non-Importation Agreement took Place) and to be sold at the very lowest Rates, by

Cyrus Baldwin,

At his Shop, the Sign of the Three Nuns and Comb in Cornhill; BOSTON.

BROAD Cloths, Ratteens, German Serges, white Flannel, striped Swanskin, Shalloons, Tammies, Durants, yard-wide figured Stuffs, figured Cambleteens, Mens and Womens black Velvet, Olive-coloured ditto, fine Irish Linnens, Mens Womens and Childrens Hose of all Sizes and Colours, Womens best Lynn-made Shoes and Galoshoes.

Red Drapery Baize manufactured in this Country, superior in Quality to those imported from England.

ALSO, Tea, Coffee and Chocolate, Cotton-Wool, best French Indigo, Electrical Globes, CrowQuills, Hautboy Reeds and Violin Strings, with other Articles too many to be here enumerated.

WHEREAS pursuant to an order of the Great and General Court or Assembly for his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England, begun and held at Boston, in the county of Suffolk, upon Wednesday the 25th day of May, A. D. 1768, a tax or assessment of one penny per acre on all the lands lying in Conway, in the county of Hampshire, was on the 26th day of July last, by the Assessors of the district of Conway aforesaid, set and made; the said assessment being the first assessment made by virtue of the said order; which tax was made payable to Samuel Wells, Robert Oliver, and William Gallaway, of the said Conway, and Collector for said tax; and altho' the said assessment has been published, by its having been for sixty days posted up in a public place in the said Conway, and in the Shire Town in the said county of Hampshire; yet the following several sums of the sums respectively assessed in the said assessment on the several original lots in the said Conway, herein after specified by their numbers, remain unpaid. The Proprietors of the said lots having wholly neglected to pay the same: That is to say,

£.	s.	d.	q.	*No. of Lots.*	£.	s.	d.	q.	*No. of Lots.*
0	10	0	0	6	0	12	6	0	63
0	8	9	½	8	0	2	5	½	68
0	8	9	½	9	0	1	8	0	69
0	8	4	0	10	0	3	8	0	71
0	3	1	0	13	0	8	4	0	78
0	6	3	0	16	0	8	4	0	CentreLot
0	5	0	0	19	0	10	0	0	79
0	4	7	0	20	0	6	3	0	82
0	3	9	0	22	0	13	1	0	87 & 88
0	3	4	0	23	0	12	6	0	91
0	2	1	0	25	0	7	6	0	94
0	4	3	½	26	0	12	6	0	102
0	7	10	0	on 28	0	12	6	0	on 103
0	12	6	0	32	0	9	1	0	106
0	12	6	0	34	0	2	1	0	107
0	15	1	½	35	0	3	4	0	110
0	12	6	0	37	0	11	4	½	113
0	12	6	0	40	0	12	6	0	114
0	12	6	0	43	0	7	0	½	119
0	12	6	0	46	0	12	6	0	124
0	12	6	0	49	0	12	6	0	126
0	6	3	0	53	0	12	6	0	128
0	12	6	0	54	0	12	6	0	139
0	12	6	0	55	3	0	0	0	commonLand
0	6	3	0	61					(undivided.

The respective Proprietors of the several original lots above specified, who have been delinquent by neglecting to pay the several sums above-mentioned, are hereby notified, That the assessors for the said district intend on the last Tuesday of April next, at One of the Clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling house of Thomas Frinck in Conway aforesaid, at public vendue, to sell to the highest bidder so much of the several lots of land above-mentioned, as shall be necessary to pay, and satisfy the said sums above-specified, and other intervening charges, in case the delinquent Proprietors of the said lots shall not by the time above-mentioned for the said sale, pay such tax and charges—The said vendue to continue from the time abovementioned for the commencement thereof, without any adjournment, but from day to day, until the said sales shall be compleated.

Samuel Wells, Robert Oliver, Wm. Gallaway, } Assessors for Conway District, December the 6th, 1769.

HALIFAX, 17th September, 1769.

Stolen from Captain Abraham

Copeland, from on board his Scooner then lying at Pairpoint's Wharf. viz.——A Snuff-colour'd Lapell'd Coat, a striped Silk Waistcoat, one Shoe and Buckle, and a Pocket-Book with sundry Papers, amongst which was an Order drawn by Mr. Thomas Bridge on Mr. William Meaney, in Favour of Robert Stephenson at Liverpool, dated 12th Aug. 1769 for £76. 16. 10. Currency. Any Person that can make Discovery of said Cloaths and Papers, so that they may be had again, shall receive Six Dollars Reward, by applying to said Stephenson, or the Printers hereof.

N. B. As the Pocket Book and Papers are of no Use to any but the Owners, any Person that will deliver them shall receive Four Dollars, and no Questions asked.

C A S H

TO be given for good PEARL and POT-ASH, for damaged Pot-Ash, and for Black Salts, by

GEORGE ERVING,

At his Store in King-Street.

Boston, December 16, 1769.

To be Sold for £.20 Lawful Money, for Five Years.

The Time of a hearty young

Man, who is a good Sailor.—He also understands Gardening and Husbandry very well, is a good Cook, and handy to any Sort of Business, and will bind himself to any whom he may suit for said Term. For further Particulars, inquire of Edes and Gill.

To Mr. John Winchester Dana *of* Pomfret, *Proprietor' Clerk of & for the Township of* New-Pomfret, *so called lying on the West of* Connecticut *River, and adjoining to the Township of* Woodstock, *so called.*

THE Memorial and Request of us the subscribers, for ourselves and constituents, and all proprietors in and owners of about thirty-six full Rights or Shares in said township of New-Pomfret, finding that the settlement of said township has been much delayed by the late claim of the province of New-York, and our distance from one another.——But being now desirous to proceed in the speedy settlement of said township, desire you the clerk of said proprietors, and in our behalf, to warn or call a general meeting of the whole of said proprietors, at the dwelling-house of Mrs. Mary Childs, innholder in Woodstock, in Connecticut, on the last Wednesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, then and there to consult and agree upon as a body thus interested and convened, some methods and measures that shall then be tho't and voted most expedient for the settlement of said township of New-Pomfret: And that this, with your additional inserting, be published in the Boston-Gazette; which we hope will be cordially received, and not thought impertinent, but most beneficial by those equal proprietors absent at present.

Your compliance will oblige us and our Constituents.

Dated at this our Convention at Pomfret, this 11th Day of December, 1769.

Stephen Kyes	Joanna Session
Simeon Sessions	John Throop
Matthew Bowen	Martha Dana
William Dana	Jonathan Waldo
Nathan Frink	Nehemiah How
Daniel Waldo	Darius Session
Stephen Sabin	John Bosworth
John Frink	Amos Lyon
Ebenezer Demming	Samuel Dana.
Abijah Williams	

Pomfret, December 12, 1769.

IN pursuance to, and compliance with the foregoing request of said proprietors of said township of Pomfret, I hereby publish their Request, and warn the whole of said proprietors, to meet at the now dwelling-house of Mrs. Mary Childs, innholder in Woodstock in Connecticut, on the last Wednesday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to act and vote on the matters hinted at and mentioned in said request of said proprietors afore-recited. Test,

per John Winchester Dana } Prop'rs Clerk.

All Persons who are indebted to

the Estate of the late Mr. *Samuel Hughes*, deceased, are desired immediately to pay their respective Ballances to Mr. *Peter Hughes*, who is impowered to receive the same. Those that remain Delinquent, must expect to be sued to next April Court, as the Executors are determined to make a speedy Settlement of the said Estate.——The following Goods belonging to it, will be sold at Mr. *Peter Hughes*'s Store near the Market, at the very lowest Rates, viz.

Shalloons, Tammies, German Serges, Broad Cloths, Russia Duck, Ticklenburgs, Buntins, Seive Bottoms, Mens and Boys Hatts, Bohea Tea, Poland and common Starch, Roll Brimstone, Apothecaries Phials, Braziery Ware, Pipes of different sorts, Crates of Earthen Ware, Cod and Mackrel Lines, Sein and Whipping Twine, Time-Glasses of all sorts, Newcastle Coals, Whiting, Hemp, Yarns, Junk, new and second hand Cables, Anchors, Ships Iron Hearths: Also, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, and Choice Taunton Ale in Bottles. *Boston, Dec.* 25, 1769.

Deserted the 18th Instant, from

the Ship Betsey, the following Seamen, viz. John Greenwood, William Usher, and William Atkinson. If they will return to their Duty in 24 Hours they will be kindly receiv'd, otherwise deemed as Deserters.

Boston, Dec. 25, 1769. THOMAS ROBSON.

A LIST of the Names of *those*

who AUDACIOUSLY continue to counteract the UNITED SENTIMENTS of the BODY of Merchants thro'out NORTH-AMERICA; by importing British Goods contrary to the Agreement.

John Bernard,
(In King-Street, almost opposite Vernon's Head.
James McMasters,
(On Treat's Wharf.
Patrick McMasters,
(Opposite the Sign of the Lamb.
John Mein,
(Opposite the White-Horse, and in King-Street.
Ame & Elizabeth Cummings,
(Opposite the Old Brick Meeting House, all of Boston.
And, *Henry Barnes,*
(Trader in the Town of Marlboro'.

HAVE, and do still continue to import Goods from London, contrary to the Agreement of the Merchants.—They have been requested to Store their Goods upon the same Terms as the rest of the Importers have done, but absolutely refuse, by conducting in this Manner.

IT must evidently appear that they have prefered their own little private Advantage to the Welfare of America: It is therefore highly proper that the Public should know who they are, that have at this critical Time, forddidly detached themselves from the public Interest; and as they will be deemed Enemies to their Country, by all who are well-wishers to it; so those who afford them their Countenance or give them their Custom, must expect to be considered in the same disagreeable Light.

Boston. Printed by EDES & GILL. *in Queen-Street.* 1770.

MONDAY, *January* 8. 1770. [NUMB. 1789.]

The BOSTON Evening-Poſt.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

Continued from our laſt. ◊

HAVING given an abſtract view of the *general heads* of the *diſeaſes of the ſolids*, thoſe of the *fluids* of courſe ſucceed; which, that they may be rightly underſtood and digeſted into good order, it is to be firſt obſerved that their *neceſſary* qualities are either univerſal, required in every liquor, or peculiar only to thoſe in the human body; and then again we are to conſider the particular diſpoſition of the humors of this or that individual perſon. The univerſal properties of fluids are, to have their parts ſo minute as to eſcape the naked ſenſe; and the coheſion or contact of their parts ſo ſmall as to be ſeperable by the leaſt force, together with ſuch a ſlipperineſs or ſmoothneſs of their ſurfaces that they may not entangle each other. But with reſpect to the nature of the *human fluids*, there are ſeveral other conditions to be conſidered, and from whence indeed a great many diſorders ariſe. But all theſe diſorders, conſidered with reſpect to the fluids themſelves, may be eaſily reduced to their quantity or quality vitiated. If the fluids are conſidered as contained in particular veſſels they may be then found to err both with reſpect to *place* and proportion. Such a redundancy of good juices as injures the functions is called a *plethora*, which may be conceived to ariſe from a plentiful formation of good chyle and blood, accompanied with a ſmall expence of the excrementitious humors. Hence a plethora is conſidered by phyſicians either with reſpect to the *veſſels* or the *ſtrength*. Such a ſcarcity of healthy humors as injures the functions does but ſeldom happen, except from ſome external force or ſudden accident, when at the ſame time there is alſo an ill diſpoſition or bad temperature of the humors. Any quality of the humors which injures the functions is called *cacochymia*, or an ill ſtate of the juices, which may be conceived as reſiding in the fluids themſelves with reſpect to their conſtituent parts; or elſe with reſpect to the whole maſs of the fluids, conſidered as a part concurring to make up the body. If we conſider the morbid indiſpoſition of all the particles of the humors, it will be found to conſiſt either in their *bulk* encreaſed or diminiſhed, their ſolidity being too *great* or too *little*; or in their *figure*, rigidity, flexibility, elaſticity or various degrees of coheſion and diviſibility of particles. The *bulk encreaſed* renders the fluids incapable of paſſing the extremities of the arteries, whence obſtruction, inflamation, ſuppuration or mortification, or in a lower circulation an entire ſtopping up and growing together of the veſſels, to the ſtiffening and waſte of the parts. *Diminiſhed*, affords an idea of their running too readily off, whence an emptineſs of the veſſels and weakneſs of the habit. *Denſity* ariſes from too great a force of the veſſels acting upon them, which is much encreaſed by their own ſtimulus; whence moſt dangerous inflamations in the noble parts are to be dreaded, and with the utmoſt diligence prevented. *Rarity* gives inclination to ſpeedy reſt for want of ſtimulus, whence a general coheſion of ſolids and fluids, *cachexies*, *conſumptions* from laxity and ſtuffings, and cold leucophlegmatic dropſies. *Figure*, this happens when they recede from their *roundneſs* and become *angular* or ſharp pointed; for then, applying all their force by a ſmall point, they become pungent and acrid. Theſe alterations of the humors are various, but may be moſt commodiouſly reduced to that kind of acrimony which is meerly mechanical, where the particles continuing the ſame only change their figure into acute ſolid angles. 2. To *ſaline* acrimony, which in the animal juices is chiefly either *muriatic* ammoniacal, acid, alkaline, fixed, volatile, ſimple or complicated. 3. To *oily* acrimony, that is to ſay, oil attenuated into a ſpirit, a kind of aduſt oil, from too great attrition, a ſaline or earthy oil, or an acrid oil, as it were, compoſed of an aduſt ſaline and earthy oil together. 4. To *ſaponaceous* acrimony, like what we obſerve in animal and vegetable poiſons. 5. To an acrimony compounded of the four preceding, or reſulting from acrid ſubſtances taken into the body, or from the vitriols of metals. There is ſtill another grievous and ſcarce curable diſorder of the humors, when the component parts are ſo *rigid* or inflexible that they cannot be ſubdued by the force of the human body ſo as to be divided and formed into ſuitable maſſes; the converſe of this has been treated before. There is alſo a remarkable diſorder of the humors conſiſting of too great an *elaſticity* of ſome of their particles; whence their whole maſs is too much altered or broke in its texture upon the leaſt encreaſe of heat or motion compreſſing them.

Again, too firm a coheſion of the particles compoſing the ſeveral orders of globules in the humors may be prejudicial, ſince this will hinder the formation of leſſer globules from the larger, which yet is abſolutely neceſſary for the continuance of life and health. On the contrary, *too eaſy* a diviſibility of the conſtituent particles of the humors may be equally prejudicial, as the humors will not be capable of maintaining life and health with conſtancy or in an equal tenor. Theſe morbid affections of the humors are certainly of the greateſt importance in phyſic, and a right underſtanding of them will lay the beſt foundation of a pathology, or knowledge of diſeaſes; yet are they hardly to be diſcovered but by an accurate obſervation of their effects, which they manifeſt in the body of the patient: And from hence we may be likewiſe beſt ſupplied with a knowledge of the morbid *temperature* or conſtitution of the humors in different people. Theſe will be found in general to conſiſt principally either in their too great *fluidity* or *tenacity*; too *violent motion*, or too ſlow, thro' the veſſels; beſides which, an error of place in humors otherwiſe healthy, is the cauſe of great diſeaſes; as when the blood is forced into veſſels deſtined for the conveyance of finer humors, watry fluids forced into veſſels deſtined for airy ones, or vice verſa; the common ſeat of all which diſorders is the cellular membrane, very eaſily diſtendible and capable of laceration. The extravaſated humors ſtagnating, *putrify* by heat and reſt, and thus become peculent, ichorous, corroding or *aerid*, ſo as to diſſolve the tender ſolid fibres; from whence follow ſinuſſes, fiſtulæ, *ulcers*, *gangrenes*, *mortifications*, cancers, and the like.

Diſeaſes, reſpecting their *cauſes*, are 1. either *idiopathic*, ſeated in the part itſelf; or ſympathic, ariſing from conſent of parts; *hereditary*, *connate*, from the birth; or *acquired*. 2. The *ſubject*, are diſtinguiſhed according to the *age*, into thoſe of *children*, *young people*, *adult* or grown people, and *old folks*; and from the difference of ſex ariſe diſeaſes peculiar to men, women, *virgins*, *geſtation*, lying in, ſuckling, &c. with ſuch as are univerſal and common to all, or peculiar only to ſome of theſe. 3. Their *time*, are diſtinguiſhed, into *moſt acute*; which terminate in four days; *peracute*, which end in ſeven days; *acute*, which end in twenty one days; all the reſt being eſteemed chronical, and of long duration: And each of theſe are again diſtinguiſhed into *vernal*, autumnal, continual, remitting and intermitting. 4. Reſpecting the effects of diſeaſes, they are termed *ſalutary*, *benign*, malignant, *curable*, *incurable*, *mortal*, contagious, &c. 5. But more eſpecially with regard to the ſtate or progreſs of each diſorder, it is ſaid to be either in its invaſion or *beginning*, advance or *increaſe*, hight or *ſtate*, *declenſion*, or *end*.

Of the *cauſes* of diſeaſes in our next.

Meſſ'rs FLEETS.

AS that terrible Calamity the Canine Madneſs, has made its Appearance in this Country, and is a Novelty among us; it may not be amiſs to convey thro' the Channel of your Paper, a Hiſtory of the Diſeaſe, and the ſeveral Methods which have been moſt ſucceſsful in removing it.

Yours, &c. WM. L. PERKINS.

THE Symptoms of the Rabies Canina, or Canine Madneſs, in the human ſpecies, enumerated by authors, are as follow, viz.

In the firſt place, pain is perceived in the part where the wound was made by the mad animal, which gradually extends to the parts adjacent, and gives riſe to wandering pains of the whole body; a wearineſs, heavineſs and inaptitude to motion, throughout all the muſcles, diſturbed ſleep with frightful dreams, ſtartings, and convulſive ſpaſms; great reſtleſsneſs, toſſings of the body, ſighings, ſorrowfulneſs, & love of ſolitude. Whilſt theſe ſymptoms only are preſent, it is called the firſt ſtage of the diſeaſe, which is ſometimes of a longer, ſometimes of a ſhorter duration. Blood taken from the veins at this time, has all the appearance of being ſound and healthy.

Afterwards all the former ſymptoms are increaſed, to which are added violent oppreſſion about the præcordia or ſtomach and breaſt; great difficulty of breathing, with frequent ſighing; great horror and dread of mind, which is increaſed upon the ſight of water, or other liquors, or any thing that is pellucid and reflecting, ſo as to excite the idea of water, as the ſurface of a looking-glaſs; loſs of appetite, tremors, convulſions, and raving madneſs, on attempting to ſwallow liquids, though they can now ſwallow ſoft, ſolid food, or medicines; vomiting of a browniſh bilious matter, which is very glutinous, and ſometimes is of the colour of leeks; a fever, with great inward heat and thirſt comes on, attended with continual watchfulneſs; ſometimes a violent priapiſm; very diſturbed, unuſual, rambling thoughts, with a diſpoſition to ravings. From theſe appearances it has been uſual to denominate the ſecond ſtage of the diſeaſe. Then follows the cloſing ſcene, called the third ſtage, in which all the forementioned ſymptoms are dreadfully aggravated, the tongue grows dry and rough, and is often thruſt out of the mouth: the voice becomes hoarſe, and the thirſt inexpreſſibly great; the hydrophobia, or inability to ſwallow any liquids, together with convulſions, and raving madneſs at the ſight of any liquids, or attempting to ſwallow them unſeen; a great quantity of frothy ſaliva is collected in the mouth of the infected, which they cannot ſwallow, but endeavor to ſpit out upon the by-ſtanders, even againſt their inclination, when they are more ſenſible; they have a great deſire of biting thoſe, whom they cannot come at, tho' often contrary to the whole force of their will; they rage and foam at their mouths, till finally their pulſe ſinks, & their breathing fails; cold clammy ſweats come on; they are convulſed and raving mad, yet have intervals in which they are rational, and ſpeak prudently, and are fearful of hurting others, who are preſent; and thus death, with a ſuffocating breathing, puts an end to their miſerable life, moſt commonly within the fourth day, from the firſt ſtage, or degree of the diſeaſe.

This is the hiſtory of this moſt dreadful diſeaſe, for the cure of which ſeveral medicines, have been recommended as ſpecifics, which it is needleſs to mention; ſince hitherto, no real ſpecific corrector, or antidote for the Canine Poiſon, has been diſcovered. Even the Pulv. Antilyſſus, ſo ſtrongly recommended by the celebrated Mead, and inſerted in the diſpentories, has been found upon repeated trial, equally uſeleſs as a ſpecific, and has nothing to ſupport it, if we except the authority of that great man, but the juſtly exploded ſignature Philoſophy.

After many and fruitleſs endeavours, to diſcover a proper, and real antidote, ſeveral ingenious and eminent Phyſicians, adopted a method of treatment, founded on obſervations of the ſymptoms, thro' the whole courſe of the diſeaſe, and the effects of the Canine poiſon, in the ſeveral ſtages of it, gathered from inſpection of the bodies of thoſe who died of the diſeaſe, as well as from the appearances before death. From an attentive view of the appearances, as exhibited in the hiſtory of the diſeaſe above, the intentions were perceived to be, to correct the virus as much as might be, by the application of remedies, of known efficacy, in preventing or correcting putrid acrimony in general; to prevent the ſpread of it in the general habit; the conſequent diſſolution of the blood; the violent ſpaſms, of the nervous, and muſcular parts; and to expel the venom from the body.

As ſoon as any one was bitten by the mad animal, the moſt vigorous efforts were made, to remove directly, the portion of infectious matter, depoſited in the wounded part, by removing a large portion of the fleſhy maſs, where the wound was inflicted, when that could be ſafely done; or otherwiſe, by large and deep ſcarifications on the part affected, and by cauterizing deeply, with the actual cautery; they endeavoured to correct the putrefactive diſpoſition of the fluids, in the wounded parts, by lotions or fomentations of the antiſeptic kind, ſuch as compoſitions of vinegar with ſea water or ſalt; and to bring on a free diſcharge from the wound, by applications, which promote digeſtion. To theſe were added, frequent immerſions of the body in the ſea, or cold baths, and gentle, long continued ſweating afterwards. Theſe remedies were continued a long time, in order to aſcertain the entire prevention of the effects of the poiſon.

As ſoon as the ſymptoms of the diſeaſe began to appear, many of which were of the highly inflammatory

◊ Vide page 5

matory kind, the antiphlogistic method was immediately entered upon; copious bleeding ad animi deliquium, to abate the violent tension; vomits and cooling purges, to evacuate the large quantities of vitiated bile, which was observed to be poured in to the stomach and bowels, and plentiful dilution, to cool and moisten the body, relax the vessels, and weaken the force of the acrimony; the use of mercury internally and externally, to correct as much as possible the virus; making a running sore of the wound, or at the place where the wound was inflicted if healed up; fomenting with the antiseptic fomentation of vinegar and salt; sweating with mild sudorifics, after bathing, which tends greatly to bring on full and free perspiration; and to these were added, as the convulsive spasms made necessary, antispasmodics and opiates.

In the third and last stage, when all the symptoms are highly increased, and nature tending to a speedy dissolution; when to general convulsions, the particular one of the muscles of deglutition, which constitutes what is called the Hydrophobia, is come on, when it is impossible to get down any liquid, the Antispasmodics, as musk, &c. in large doses, joined with opiates, are recommended with immersion of the body, or pouring water on it, having first secured them from doing hurt to any one; and sweating them afterwards, if they are sufficiently calmed, to keep in bed, with sudorifics administred in a solid form.

This is the substance of what has been proposed at different times, by Boerhaave, Van Swicten, Mead, DeSault, Hillary, and others; which for the benefit of the afflicted, and those who may not have an opportunity of consulting those authors, I shall methodize, and place in one point of view.

When any one is known to have received a wound, from a mad animal, the prophylactic or preventative method, is as follows.

Let the wound be washed well, with cloths dipped in a mixture of vinegar and salt; then well scarrified, for a considerable distance round it, and apply cupping glasses, to draw out as much blood as possible; then wash with the vinegar & salt again; then apply dossils of lint, dipped in a mixture of Oil of Turpentine and sweet oil equal parts, made very warm, to bring on digestion as soon as possible, and apply a large poultice, of oatmeal, vinegar, sweet oil and salt, made thin and laid on the cloth very thick; let this dressing be applied twice a day, until the discharge comes on plentifully; which may easily be kept up, by using alternately, mild escharotics, as solution of corrosive sublimate, or red corrosive precipitate mix'd with the ointment, whenever the fungous flesh shall make it necessary; and the warm dressing above mentioned, afterwards, to promote the discharge again, and let the part be well wash'd every time with the vinegar and salt, and a quantity of mercurial ointment rubbed in all round the wound.

I have said nothing of the actual cautery, as the matter must necessarily be confined a long time, by the formation of a tough eschar, which will take a considerable time to seperate; hence an absorption of the virus must happen, which is the thing to be prevented if possible. If plethoric or feverish, let him be bled immediately, let the primæ viæ be cleansed by a vomit, and gentle laxatives; let him be bathed in the sea, or a cold bath every night, and at coming out of it, put into bed, and take a bolus of musk and cinnaber 10 or 15 grains of each, encouraging gentle sweating, by drinking freely of wine whey, or a tea of valerian root and sassafras bark; let the bathing and sweating be repeated for 4 or 5 nights successively; then let him take a purge of powder of Jallap 3 ss. Calomel gr. xv. and go immediately upon a course of the bark, taking 3 ss. morning, noon, & night, in any convenient liquor, as wine and water; interspersing now and then the musk &c. bolus and sweating, with the use of the cold bath. These remedies must be continued for several months, at intervals. He should also drink frequently cold liquors, in large quantities, and reject them again by vomiting; or which is better, provoke a vomiting, at times, by large draughts of water, with a little vinegar and salt; and confine himself to the use of a moist, light, and relaxing diet, and mild acidulous drink.

Perhaps the use of the native mercury, may be more efficacious in correcting the canine virus, as it is a mild, smooth fluid; capable of absorbing and fixing the salts of the poison, and is perfectly free from stimulus; but this is only conjecture.

With respect to the therapeutic method, or that which is necessary to remove the disease, when it exists; as soon as the symptoms appear, the same intentions are to be pursued, namely to correct the virus and to expel it from the body; and the same methods which were before recommended, are to be used and repeated, as the disease is more or less pressing, and altho' little can now be expected, from opening the wound, as at the time of the seizure, it has generally been a considerable time healed, & consequently a thorough absorption taken place, yet, as it may be serviceable in quality of a drain, it is adviseable to scarify, and use the methods before-mentioned, to bring on and keep up a free discharge. There have been instances of the disease being subdued by these means, and the terrible spasms of the muscles subservient to deglutition, or what is called the hydrophobia, the most dreadful of all the symptoms, entirely prevented; which should encourage an assiduous and careful application, in cases of necessity.

If the hydrophobia should be come on, and the disease advanced into the third and last stage, the probability of succeeding is extremely small; however the methods recommended, by those, who have had opportunities of making their experiments in this deplorable case, ought diligently to be tried: such as large bleeding, to fainting; immersing of the body in water, or pouring large quantities of water over them, being first secured, to prevent their doing damage to any one; then putting them into bed, and sweating them, if possible, by the musk and cinnabar boluses often repeated; and if the convulsions should abate, so as to admit of the swallowing of liquids, by perspirative drinks of Valerian and sassafras; with a moist, thin light diet. But in this last case, almost all the endeavours should be confined, to take off those prodigious spasms by bleedings, the cold immersion, with doses of musk and opium given after it, and if we can succeed in this point the rest may be attempted in the way above described.

It should be observed that all cloathing supposed to have been torn or slavered by the mad animal, ought to be destroyed, as they have been found infectious.

Messrs. FLEETS,

Pro causa commune, please to insert the following,

To the Rev. *John Moorhead.*

SIR,

TRUE greatness, as applied to man, includes the ideas of an *extensive design*, a *consistency* of conduct, and above all a certain address in seizing the lucky minute and *timing* things to advantage. How well you have figured in all or either of these respects in the general tenor of your life and conversation, I leave your more intimate acquaintance to determine, and confine myself to a short expostulation with you on the treatment you have been pleased to lavish upon me, and lately to extend to the honest, impartial, and public spirited Printers of the Evening-Post, upon my account. As a teacher of mankind, one would presume, your plan, real or pretended, could respect nothing less than their *common interest*. Have I, in drawing up and publishing the outlines of a science so necessary to their well being, in any measure endangered *that?* Or may I not rather suspect you fear, that a constant and unwearied endeavor to benefit the community by every means in my power will at length disappoint your incessant efforts to render me odious? Suppose the latter the case; and my complete destruction the *sine qua non* of your gratification; reflect whether you have not let slip some more favorable opportunity of attacking me, at least of pursuing your blow with reasonable prospect of success. While you could diffuse the notion that the entire subversion of church and state, the temporal and eternal ruin of every individual I could come at, were the sole objects of my wish, and cause of my banishment from my native country; then was your critical moment; this is elapsed! and *opportunity once lost is not to be regained by repentance*, as you may have read in the school-boys copy books.

Your mistake in regard to the printers is still more unlucky. What man in a madhouse could have thought they would interrupt a useful publication, after promising its continuation, barely to gratify the unreasonable malevolence of a surly bigot, who instead of *loving his enemies* could hate his friends to eternity, barely for preferring the dictates of their own understandings and consciences to his unmeaning dogmas? Could you flatter yourself that men who have freely risqued their all in conveying the sentiments of their fellow citizens to the public, would for your 6/8 break their promise, disappoint their customers, and become of party with you, to seclude an honest man the *liberty of the press?* Consider, Sir, the folly as well as iniquity of your conduct towards me. I have committed no crime against you, nor any one of the community you belong to, save that of honestly *giving every one a reason for the hope that is within me.* If this does not exactly square with your opinion, I am always open to reasonable arguments, and shall treat them with the candor that becomes a gentleman, your own party being judges: But to be battered into an implicit assent to the faith of yourself, or any intermediate apostle, between you and the Archbishop of Canada, is a complement you will in vain expect from Sir, your humble servant,

Boston, Jan. 3. 1770. T. YOUNG.

☞—*Wanted* directly, a faithful *Man Servant*, that well understands common House Business, and is pretty fond of Horses.

Good Stabling for sundry Horses. Enquire at Auction-Hall, or of *T. & J. Fleet.*

By the Duke of Cumberland *Packet arrived at* New York, *and Capt.* Johnson *at this Place, from* London, *we have the following Advices*, viz.

LONDON, *Octob.* 20.

GOvernor Bernard will set out in a short time to re-possess his government in America, with an enlargement of his commission.

Oct. 31. Saturday being the birth-day of Mr. Wilkes, rejoicings were made in several parts of London and Westminster. At night the houses in the principal streets in the city were illuminated, guns were fired in several places, and bonfires lighted; at one of which, on Snow-hill, a certain nobleman was burnt in effigy.

There was a very large bonfire in St. Georges's Fields; most of the houses in the Borough of Southwark, were illuminated, and several pieces of fireworks were played off.

The same evening the committee of the bill of rights, sent as a present to John Wilkes, Esq; a silver cup of Tool. value; it will contain a gallon and half a pint, and is of curious workmanship; on the outside is the figure of John Wilkes, Esq; with the Cap of Liberty over his head, held by Britannia; before him lies Magna Charta* and the Bill of Rights.

Letters from Constantinople, of the 18th of Sept. advise, that the Grand Signor not only caused the head of the late Grand Vizir to be struck off, but also that of the Prince of Moldavia and the chief interpreter of the Porte. The new Vizir must expect the same fate after loosing Chockzim, and the other bad success which he has met with.

It is reported that Sir Jeffery Amherst will be appointed Governor of New-York, in the room of Sir Henry Moore, Bart. deceased.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, Oct. 26. 1769.

"On Tuesday two Russian men of war pushed through Stokes-Bay, and thro' the Needles, in their way to the Mediterranean.

"We hear that the Russian fleet has passed by this port, and made the best of their way for the same sea."

According to the calculation of the best Astrologers of the age, this is the Æra, or period of the Turkish Monarchy, and that a speedy dissolution of the Ottoman state is at hand.

By a gentleman returned from a journey of near 350 miles, we learn, that the cause, not the person, of Mr. Wilkes, is generally and heartily espoused.

Nov. 1. We hear that a disagreement actually subsists between the Premier and another unpopular N—n, who lately returned from Ireland.

It is said the public will soon be entertained with a narrative of another negotiation, relative to the purchase of a place; and in which, it is also said, there was no oath of secrecy made, but the honor alone of the person depended on, and *the money taken.*

Samuel Vaughan, Esq; had a present of five hogsheads of tobacco, from Maryland, in the same ship, and from the same gentlemen who sent Mr. Wilkes the 45 hogsheads; and Mr. Vaughan was desired by letters to pay the duties and other expences of the 45 hogsheads, and deliver them to Mr. Wilkes's order without any expence whatever.

Nov. 3. We are informed, that the true reason for the late meeting of the Parliament is to give time for settling the American complaints; which, we hear, will be the first object, and that a late Governor will return thither, early in the spring, with a douceur that will insure his welcome.

We are informed that the M——y are vastly embarrassed whether to take any, or what notice, at the opening of the sessions, of the various petitions that have been presented.

It is rumoured that a certain American Governor has several papers of very great consequence in his possession; which he will lay before an August Assembly, soon after the opening of the Sessions.

Nov. 4. Sir Francis Bernard, we are credibly assured, is not to revisit America again, in any public Character.

A very great Patriot, in the eyes of the public in general, but of the Livery in particular, has we are assured, within these two days declared, "that the expectations of the people *shall* be complied with;" and that "if *petitions* alone will not do, *remonstrances* must follow."

There is no doubt that the Earl of Chatham has the interest of his King and Country at heart, but he cannot at present, with all his skill, affect any thing for the advantage of the State, as the present ministry have no safety, but by obstinately holding their places, tho' to the destruction of their country.

Died, the Earl of Granard, at his seat in Ireland, Colonel of the 29th regiment, now at Boston.

By a letter from Leghorn we are informed, that there has been a smart skirmish between the French troops and a large body of Corsicans, who came down from the mountains, but were at length obliged to retreat with great loss.

Promoted, A. Chorley, Esq; by the Lords of the Admiralty, to be Register of the Vice-Admiralty-Court, at Halifax, in Nova-Scotia. John M'Gill, Esq; Captain of a Company in the 29th Regiment of Foot, in the room of Chapel Norton, Esq; perferred; and George Mackenzie, gent. succeeds Capt. M'Gill, as Lieutenant in said Regiment.

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* Duke of Grafton † Earl of Hillsborough ‡ Nobleman in Ministry § see Rise of that Society, pa. 478. Vol. 2. * see Magna Charta pa. 790. Vol 2 — Bill of Rights pa. 1053. Vol. 2

New-York, December 28.

[From the Papers by the Packet, there is not the leaſt appearance of a deſign to repeal the Acts, impoſing a Duty upon Goods imported into America, or to change the Miniſtry, or diſſolve the Parliament; tho' Petitions from all Parts of England for a Diſſolution, either have been preſented, or are preparing. A *North Briton*, of October 28, ſays, 'tis impoſſible to imagine any thing more cold, uncivil, or forbidding, than the Reception theſe Petitions have met with from the Sovereign, who has never vouchſafed a ſingle Syllable to any of the Gentlemen, that have attended on theſe Occaſions; hence the Writer concludes, that we may abſolutely deſpair of Succeſs, at leaſt for ſome Time. One Comfort only remains to us, as Engliſhmen.—Our Hiſtory tells us, That whatever Miniſter has dared to act againſt the general Senſe of the People, has in the End fallen the unpitied Victim of his own Inſolence, & Raſhneſs.]

BOSTON, January 8. 1770.

To the PRINTERS.

As a number of DOGS have run mad in ſeveral parts of the Country, it is neceſſary the Inhabitants ſhould know the ſymptoms of the Diſorder, that they may deſtroy their Dogs when the Symptoms firſt appear, before they do any Miſchief.

The Symptoms of Madneſs in Dogs, are as follows,

WHEN they are going to run Mad, they appear dejected, ſhun company, and hide themſelves; they will not bark, but ſeem to murmur, and are averſe to Food & Water; they will fly upon Strangers, but retain ſome regard for their Maſters; their Ears and Tail hang down, and they walk along as if they were ſleeping; other Dogs will ſhun them. This is the firſt degree of the diſeaſe, & tho' the Bite is then bad, it is not at the worſt. Afterwards they begin to pant, hang out their tongues, froth at the mouth, and gape. Sometimes they ſeem dull, and half aſleep; ſometimes they will run, but not directly forward, and ſoon ceaſe to know their Maſters. A bite at this time is very dangerous.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, *to one in* Boſton, *dated Nov.* 1. 1769.

"LORD Hillſborough does not ſpeak with that Certainty of a Repeal next Seſſions, as he did ſome Months ago; and with Regard to the Duty on Tea, he is entirely for keeping it on, and only for taking off the Duties upon Paper, Glaſs and Painters Colours. As for Governor Bernard, he has deſired in Anſwer to your Petition, to be heard before the King and Council; and the Proceſs ſent to ſupport the Allegations in the Petition will not have ſo much Weight, as his Conduct (as my Lord Hillsborough ſays) was by Order from the Miniſtry; however they don't ſeem to have any Inclination to ſend him back to your Government, but only that he may reſign with an Eclat."

At the Court of Common Pleas now ſitting in Boſton for the County of Suffolk, is to come on an Action of Treſpaſs, wherein *James Otis*, Eſq; is Plaintiff, and *John Robinſon*, Eſq; Defandant. The Sum demanded in Damages is ſaid to be £.3000 Sterl. His Majeſty's Writ of Original Summons on this Occaſion, is very elegantly engroſs'd on the beſt gilt Paper, as nearly in Size and Quality to that required in humble Petitions to the Board of Commiſſioners here, from thoſe in their Power, as could be procur'd either at the Milton Manufacture or elſewhere. The above Writ was ſerv'd according to the Laws of this Province, not by holding to Bail, but by leaving a Tranſcript engroſs'd in the ſame Hand and Paper at the Defendant's Houſe.

Wedneſday ſailed for London, the Brig Paoli, Capt. Hall, in whom went Paſſenger Mr. John Greenlaw, of this Town, Merchant.

Thomas Auſtin, who was lately taken up & committed here on ſuſpicion of Piracy, was ſent home in the above Veſſel in order to be tried.

We hear a Man and his Wife have lately been taken up at Weſt Greenwich, and committed to South Kingſton Goal, on ſuſpicion of murdering a Pedlar 2 or 3 years ago.

Laſt Saturday Afternoon, a Dog, who appeared to have all the Symptoms of Madneſs, was killed at the Weſt Part of this Town.

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Capt. *John Hamock*, late of *Boſton*, Wine Merchant, deceaſed, are hereby deſired to pay their reſpective Ballances to Mr. *Charles Hamock*, his Son, who is fully impower'd by us the Subſcribers Executors of ſaid *John*'s Will to receive the ſame and give legal Diſcharges therefor. JAMES PITTS,
Boſton, Dec. 29, 1769. EZEKIEL GOLDTHWAIT.

N. B. The Cuſtomers, in Town & Country, of the late Capt. *Hamock*, deceaſed, are hereby informed that his Son, *Charles Hamock*, lives in the ſame Houſe and carries on the ſame Buſineſs his Father did, having to ſell, at the loweſt Rates, all Sorts of the beſt Wines, Spirits, &c. &c. and will ſupply them in the ſame manner his Father did in his Lifetime.

A Quantity of Oznabrigs, ſuppoſed to have been ſtollen, was lately found on board a Veſſel.——Enquire of the Printers.

On Thurſday laſt his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was pleaſed to iſſue a Proclamation further to Prorogue the General Court, which was to have met here on the 10th Inſtant, to Wedneſday the 14th Day of March next, in conſequence of his Majeſty's expreſs Command received by the laſt Packet arrived at New-York.

Letters by the Packet inform, that John Hughes, Eſq; Collector of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms at Portſmouth, is appointed Collector of South Carolina: Benjamin Hallowell, jun. Eſq; Collector of Portſmouth, in the room of Mr. Hughes; and George Meſerve, Eſq; Comptroller of this Port, in the room of Mr. Hallowell.

Laſt Week a Hog was killed at Dorcheſter, which after it was dreſſed, is ſaid to have weighed 800 lb.—It has ſince been ſhewn in this Town, as a Curioſity, at three Coppers a Sight.

We hear from Beverly, that Mr. Robert Roundy killed a Calf not quite 9 Months old, the four Quarters of which weighed 371lb. the Tallow 34lb. the Hide 55lb and the Tongue 3½lb. The whole 463½lb. The Calf was raiſed at Plaſtow in New-Hampſhire Government.

By the Weekly Account of the Burials and Baptiſms in the Town of Salem, it appears that from January 1. 1769, to January 1. 1770, there have been buried there,

Whites 111. Blacks 3. In all 114.
Baptiſed in the ſeveral Churches, 116.

Baptiſed in the ſeveral Churches in Marblehead, from Jan. 1769, to Jan. 1. 1770. 260.

The number of Veſſels belonging to Marblehead, which have been loſt ſince January 1768, are as follows, viz. 3 Fiſhing Schooners in 1768.
13 Ditto in the Spring 1769.
3 Ditto the laſt Fall,
4 Sail of Merchantmen.

Total 23 Sail, and all the Men belonging to them, amounting to 160 Whites, and 2 Negroes, beſides ſome Strangers belonging to the Merchantmen (of whom no account has been kept) were loſt. The number of Widows left by theſe Men were 70, with 155 Children. The Value of the Intereſt loſt is eſtimated at £.14,128 8*s*. 5*d*. Lawful Money.

☞ MONDAY X o'Clock, A. M. *New-York* Poſt juſt arrived—but nothing new by him.——

The Piece ſigned John Taylor, *containing a Vindication of his Conduct in his Tranſactions with the Merchants, came too late to be inſerted in this Day's Paper, but ſhall have a Place in our next.*

The Committee of Merchants in this Town having by laſt Night's Poſt received a Letter from the Committee of Merchants of New-York, wherein it is ſuggeſted that I the Subſcriber, with others, have Imported Goods from Great-Britain contrary to the Agreement of the Merchants, to which I acceded. This is ONCE FOR ALL to certify whom it may concern, That I have not in one ſingle Inſtance, directly or indirectly, deviated from ſaid Agreement; and I now publickly defy all Mankind to prove the CONTRARY: And I am determined to co-operate with the Merchants, and others, in every legal and laudable Meaſure, for the Redreſs of the Grievances, under which this Province and Continent have ſo long laboured.

Boſton, Jan. 4, 1770. JOHN HANCOCK.

TO BE SOLD *on the Premiſes*,
At PUBLIC VENDUE,
On Wedneſday *the* 14*th of* February *next, at Noon*,
The Furnace, called the *North-Furnace*, ſituated in Bridgwater, within half a Mile of the Rev. Mr. Porter's Meeing-Houſe, with a Houſe and about 24 Acres of Land adjoining; with about 150 Tons of Iron Ore, about 450 Loads of Coal at 80 Buſhels the Load, a Quantity of Shells, the Furnace Utenſils, viz. Iron Ladles, Iron & wooden Shovels, Iron Spades, Kettle Patterns, Pott, Skillet and Baſon ditto, a pair of good Scales & Weights, upwards of forty Flaſks, a large Number of Shot-Moulds, Grindſtones, Sledges, Hammers, Wheel-Barrows, Bellows-Leather, Hand Bellowſes, Iron Tooth Rakes, Iron Bars, and other Iron wrought and caſt, Pick Axes, Nippers, a Crow Foot to draw Nails with, &c. alſo a Number of Iron Veſſels, ſome pine Plank, a Quantity of Bricks and Stones; and alſo the Furnace Dam; the whole together, or in ſuch Parcels as may ſuit the Purchaſers.—On the Premiſes is a good Orchard.—— Enquire of Capt. *Eliphalet Phillips*, who lives near the ſaid Furnace.

Stollen on the Evening of the 6th Inſtant, out of a Houſe oppoſite the upper End of the Town-Houſe, a light grey colour'd Foreſt Cloth Surtout Coat, almoſt new, and a blue Huſſar Cloak faced with red Shalloon, with Metal Buttons, the upper Cape covered with Velvet, about half worn; both of which were laid on the Stair-caſe in the Beginning of the Evening and were ſtollen before Bedtime. Any Perſon who can give Information of the above to the Printers hereof, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

N. B. The above may ſerve as a Warning for People to ſecure their Doors in the Evening.

Caleb Blanchard

Deſires all thoſe who are indebted to him, on Book, Note, or Bond, to make immediate Payment; and thoſe whoſe Accounts, &c. have been long ſtanding may depend they will be ſued to next *April* Court, without any Exception.

He has remaining on Hand,

A good Aſſortment of Goods,

Which he will ſell lower than the uſual Advance, by Wholeſale or Retail for ready Money only.

AUCTION-HALL--Kingſtreet.

On WEDNESDAY next,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
By *JOHN GERRISH*,
(At his Vendue-Office in Auction-Hall, cloſe by the *Town-Houſe*)——
A great Variety of ARTICLES

☞ *Conſtant Attendance given at ſaid* Office *to oblige Cuſtomers Wholeſale or Retail, exceedingCheap.*

On TUESDAY the 16th Inſtant,
At TEN o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Auction Room in Queen-ſtreet,
All the HOUSE FURNITURE
And other Effects of Mr. *Edward Bardin*, who is leaving off the Buſineſs of Tavern-keeper,
Among which are,

Cheſt of Draws and Tables, Mohogany Deſk & Book Caſe, Bureau, Feather-Beds, Bedſteds and Bedding, Looking-Glaſſes, Leather bottom and other Chairs, a great Variety of Glaſs & China Ware, all Kinds of Kitchen Furniture, conſiſting of Copper, Braſs, Iron & Tin Ware, very good Pewter, a good Smoak Jack, &c.—a variety of Table Linnen, &c. Alſo a likely Negro Man, ſuitable either for a public or private Houſe, a ſprighaly Molatto Boy about 8 Years old, a Negro Woman who is an excellent Cook, a Coach and Harneſs, and four dapple Grey Horſes, two good Milch Cows, a Quantity of Sterling Madeira Wine, and other Liquors, four Barrels of choice Honey, &c. &c. &c.

☞ The Goods may be viewed any Time this Week, as they now ſtand in the Houſe on Boſton Neck, or the Day before the Sale at the Auction-Room in Queen-ſtreet.

J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

On THURSDAY the 18th Inſt.
At TEN o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the AUCTION Room in Queen-Street,
—A large and valuable Aſſortment of GOODS,—
——Among which are,——
A Quantity of Broad-Cloths,

Ratteens, Swanſkins, &c.—A Quantity of Iriſh Linnens, a few Pieces of Silks, and a variety of other Articles, the Particulars of which will be mention'd in next Thurſday's Paper. J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

On THURSDAY 25th Inſtant,
At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Store of the late Mr. *John Spooner*, deceaſed, next Door Eaſt of the *Heart & Crown*, Cornhill, *Boſton*,
All his Hard-Ware GOODS,

the Particulars of which have already been advertiſed, and were to have been Sold the 3d Inſtant, had not Sickneſs prevented.

J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

Caſh to be given for good
PEARL and POT-ASH,
For damaged POT-ASH, and for black SALTS,
By GEORGE ERVING,
At his Store in Kingſtreet.

Where alſo is to be Sold, very Cheap for Caſh,
Beſt Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, juſt imported,
Alſo Poland and common STARCH, which has been imported upwards of 16 Months.

Wanted to Purchaſe,
A Sloop or Schooner of about 75 Tons, under three Years old and well found.——
Enquire of the Printers.

Cuſtom-Houſe Boſton, *Jan.* 6, 1770.

ENTERED-IN.

Somes from Halifax; Leighton from Philadelphia; Stevens from Cadiz and Falmouth.

CLEARED-OUT.

Higgins for New-London; Thomas & Hatch for Virginia; Bacon for North-Carolina; Copitherne for South Carolina; White, Shepherd and Ingerſol for Weſt-Indies; Watt for Jamaica; Dorrington for Barbados; Lothrop for Antigua; Fletcher for St. Croix; Foſter for Teneriffe.

Vid Tea act pa. 735. Vol. 1. ¶ Turn to Index Vol. 2. to find petitions. & ſee the act pa. 735. Vol. 1. ¶ ſee the petition pa. 649. Vol. 2. ‡ vid page 658. Vol. 2. (1) ſee Index to Vol. 2 To find Agreements.

A LIST of the Names of those who *audaciously* continue to counteract the *united Sentiments* of the Body of Merchants throughout NORTH-AMERICA; by importing British Goods contrary to the Agreement.

John Bernard,
(In Kingstreet, almost opposite Vernon's Head.
James McMasters,
(On Treat's Wharf.
Patrick McMasters,
(Opposite the Sign of the Lamb.
John Mein,
(Opposite the White-Horse, and in Kingstreet.
Ame & Elizabeth Cummings,
(Opposite the Old Brick Meeting-House.
And, *Henry Barnes,*
(Trader in the Town of Marlborough.

HAVE, and do still continue to import Goods from London, contrary to the Agreement of the Merchants.—They have been requested to store their Goods upon the same Terms as the rest of the Importers have done, but absolutely refuse, by conducting in this Manner.——It must evidently appear that they have prefered their own little private Advantage to the Welfare of America; it is therefore highly proper that the Public should know who they are, that have at this critical Time, forcibly detached themselves from the public Interest; and as they will be deemed Enemies to their Country, by all who are well-wishers to it, so those who afford them their Countenance or give them their Custom, must expect to be considered in the same disagreeable Light.

AS the Conduct of Benjamin Greene & Son, *in disposing of a Quantity of Goods that had been stored, has been represented to the Publick in the darkest Colours, in a Vote lately past'd and published by the Merchants, they think themselves obliged as some Vindication of their Conduct, to declare*

THAT at the Time of Opening the Goods they did not consider themselves as having engaged to store them for any precise Time, and consequently that they were not violating any Engagements they had made, as they never enter'd into any Agreement for Non-importation; and that now upon the most mature Recollection, they declare, that they have no Remembrance of their having engaged to store them for any limited Time; but that afterwards when Application was made to them by the Committee relating to the Goods, upon reconsidering the Matter they were sensible that altho' no limited Time had been mentioned for the storing, yet that the very suffering them to be stored at all, might be considered by many as implying their Intention to store them for the Time that was generally done by others; and that this Consideration gave them the deepest Distress, least they, who, as they flattered themselves, had never given Occasion for the least Reflection upon their Characters, should by this Action be considered in the Minds of any as having forfeited their Honor; that they expres'd their Concern for the Step they had taken, to the Committee, most of whom profes'd the greatest Friendship for them, and a strong Desire to accommodate the Matter, in some Manner that might prevent a Publication of them, and proposed that they should send for the Goods back out of the Country, where they had been sold, and if they could not be returned, that a Sum of Money equal to the Amount of them should be lodged with the Committee, and that they should deliver up what remain'd, and also engage to import no more, but upon the Terms of the general Agreement; That all this without any Hesitation was consented to by them, and in Consequence thereof earnest Application was made to Col. *Chandler*, to whom part had been sold, to return them; but he did not then think fit to comply, but answered that he should in a few Days be in Town: That three or four Days after this, and the very Day Col. *Chandler* came to Town, the Committee without any Notice to them, issued a great Number of printed Hand-Bills, proposing a Meeting of the Merchants to consider of the Conduct of them and others by Name, who had violated their most solemn Engagements; that this Conduct of the Committee in thus publishing them had prevented them from making those Concessions which they might otherwise have done.

They would further observe, That altho' some of the Committee for Inspection, declare that they (the *Greenes*) expresly engaged to store the Goods, till a general Importation should take place; yet that Mr. *Whitwell* who was one of the Committee, and who is allowed by the others to be the only Person who entered into Conversation with them on the Matter, does not pretend to remember any particular Expressions that were made use of relating to the storing; but only says, that he took it at the Time, that they had agreed to store them, for the same Time that others did: Now they appeal to the Publick, whether (without any Impeachment of the Veracity of any of the Committee) it may not be as probable, that those of the Committee, who say they stor'd them for the Term that others did, might not be mistaken? And whether as those Gentlemen went to a great Number of Places, the same Day, they might not afterwards think what was said at one Place, was said at another, at least, that it is as probable to be so, as that they (viz. the *Greenes*) should so totally forget what pass'd on a Subject so interesting to them.

As a News-Paper Controversy is highly disagreeable to them, they shall make no Reply to any thing that may be further said on the Subject.

Best SpermaCeti *Candles,*

Warranted Pure,
MADE & SOLD by JOHN LANGDON.
in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK'S *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting-House*. He also sells the best *Refin'd Sperma Ceti OIL*, by the Barrel. Best *Tallow CANDLES*, mould and dipp'd, and *Bayberry-Wax Candles.*—*ALL as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

Spermaceti Candles,

Warranted equal to any, and superior to most that are made, to be Sold by JOSEPH PALMER at his Store on Minot's T.——Also, strain'd Spermaceti Oil for Burning in Lamps by the Barrel, Sugars by the Barrel or small Quantity, Green Coffee, Chocolate warranted good, Pitch, Rosin, English Duck,—*Best Isle Sheal DUMB FISH*, &c. &c 6w.

TO BE SOLD,

At *William Scott's* Store,

North Side of Faneuil-Hall,
On reasonable Terms for Cash, by Wholesale & Retail,
Twelve hundred Pieces Irish Linnens, 3-4th, 7-8th & Yard Wide, from 11*s.* to £ 3. O T. per Yard, 9-8th and 11-4 wide Sheeting from 13*s.* to 25*s.* per Yard, Diaper and Damask TableCloths from 33*s.* to £ 18. per Piece, low and high priced Diapers, Dowlasses of all Prices.——Also, A Variety of ENGLISH GOODS by Retail.

Choice West-India RUM

To be Sold by
JACOB ROYALL.

For LONDON,

The SHIP *Betsey*, *Thomas Robson*, Master,
Burthen about 150 Tons.
Having Two Thirds of her Cargo engaged, Will sail with all convenient speed: For Freight or Passage apply to *Peter Hughes*, at his Store near Faneuil Hall Market, or to the Master on board said Ship now laying at *John Hancock*, Esq'r's. Wharf.

Taken by Execution,—above two Years since,—and to be sold by Public Vendue, *at the Premises, on* Thursday *the* 18th *Instant, at* XII *o'Clock,*

The Dwelling-House, Out-Houses,

and Land thereto belonging, situate in Ann-Street, opposite the Golden Key, formerly the Property of Mr. *John Bell*, which has been long a licenced House for selling Spiritous Liquors, &c. and will rent for £.40 L.M. per ann. being an excellent Situation for Trade or Business of any Sort, as it is in the Heart of the Town, near the Market-House, and very handy for Coasters, &c.

In the Night between the 30th & 31st of *December*, a Store on *Treat's* Wharf was broke open and sundry Goods Stollen, viz. Blankets, Irish Linnens, Handkerchiefs, Broad Cloths, Forrest Cloth, &c. Whoever will discover the Perpetrators, and give Information, shall have *Two Guineas* Reward,
Paid by JAMES McMASTER.

Cash given for FLAX-SEED, by NATHANIEL ROGERS.

All Persons to whom he is indebted are desired to call at his Compting-House, the Lower End of King-street, and receive their respective Balances. *Boston, Dec.* 25, 1769.

The Commissioners appointed to

receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of *Nathaniel Wheelwright*, late of Boston, Esq; attend that Service at the British Coffee House in Boston, every Wednesday Evening, from Six to nine o'Clock, P. M. The Time for receiving said Claims expires the 24th of next Month; whoever Neglect to bring in their Claims by that Time will be excluded. *December* 25. 1769.

All Persons that are indebted to

the Estate of Capt. *James Scott*, late of *Boston*, deceased, are desired to make immediate Payment; and those to whom the Estate is indebted are desired to bring in their Demands to *Edward Jackson* and *Andrew Cazneau*, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said *James*, in order that the same may be discharged. *Edward Jackson*, *And. Cazneau*, } Executors.
Dec 25 1769.

The Estate of *Samuel Allen*, late

of Boston, Merchant, deceased, being rendered Insolvent, and six Months allowed the Creditors to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts, the Commissioners appointed by the Hon *Foster Hutchinson*, Esq; Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk, to receive and examine said Claims give Notice, that they shall attend said Service at the British Coffee House in Boston, on the first Thursday in the six following Months, from Six to Nine o'Clock, P. M. *Boston, Dec.* 25, 1769.

AT a Meeting of the Proprietors of *Williamstown*, in the County of *Berkshire*, legally warned & held on the 9th Day of October A.D. 1769. said Proprietors raised a Tax of 20*s.* on a Right to finish the Meeting House & pay some old Arrearages, and the Proprietors being legally called upon, the following Rights with their Sums remain unpaid.

No. Lots.	£.	s.	d.	No. Lots.	£.	s.	d.	No. Lots.	£.	s.	d.
4	1	0	0	29	1	0	0	42	1	0	0
6	1	0	0	30	0	10	0	47	1	0	0
13	1	0	0	31	1	0	0	48	1	0	0
14	1	0	0	32	1	0	0	50	1	0	0
16	1	0	0	33	0	10	0	52	1	0	0
17	1	0	0	37	1	0	0	53	1	0	0
24	1	0	0	39	1	0	0	57	1	0	0
26	1	0	0	41	1	0	0	61	0	9	8
27	1	0	0								

This is to notify the several Proprietors that have neglected to pay their Rates aforesaid, that their Lands will be exposed to Sale at a Public Vendue to the highest Bidder, or so much as will pay said Rate and all intervening Charges. Said Vendue to be held at the Meeting-House, on the second Monday of February next, at 8 o'Clock in the Forenoon, and so to be continued by adjournment, if need be, till the whole be sold. *Benja. Simonds*, *Nehe. Smedly*, *Jona. Meacham.* } Committee.
Williams, December the 15th, *A D.* 1769.

WHEREAS pursuant to an order of

the Great and General Court or Assembly for his Majesty's Province of the Massachusets Bay in New-England, begun and held at Boston, in the county of Suffolk, upon Wednesday the 25th day of May, A. D. 1768, a tax or assessment of one penny per acre on all the lands lying in Conway, in the county of Hampshire, was on the 26th day of July last, by the assessors of the district of Conway aforesaid, set and made; the said assessment being the first assessment made by virtue of the said order; which tax was made payable to Samuel Wells, Robert Oliver, and William Gallaway, of the said Conway, and Collector for said tax; and altho' the said assessment has been published, by its having been for sixty days posted up in a public place in the said Conway, and in the Shire-Town in the said County of Hampshire, yet the following several sums of the sums respectively assessed in the said assessment, on the several lots in the said Conway, herein after specified by their numbers, remain unpaid. The Proprietors of the said lots having wholly neglected to pay the same: That is to say,

£.	s.	d.	q.	No. of Lots	£.	s.	d.	q.	No. of Lots
0	10	0	0	6	0	12	6	0	63
0	8	9	1/2	8	0	2	5	1/2	68
0	8	9	1/2	9	0	1	8	0	69
0	8	4	0	10	0	3	8	0	71
0	5	1	0	13	0	8	4	0	78
0	6	3	0	16	0	8	4	0	Centre Lot
0	5	0	0	19	0	10	0	0	79
0	4	7	0	20	0	6	3	0	82
0	3	9	0	22	0	18	1	0	87 & 88
0	3	4	0	23	0	12	6	0	95
0	2	1	0	25	0	7	6	0	94
0	4	3	1/2	26	0	12	6	0	102
0	7	10	0	on 28	0	12	6	0	on 103
0	12	6	0	32	0	9	1	0	106
0	12	6	0	34	0	2	1	0	107
0	15	1	1/2	35	0	3	4	0	110
0	12	6	0	37	0	11	4	1/4	113
0	12	6	0	40	0	12	6	0	114
0	12	6	0	43	0	7	0	1/2	119
0	12	6	0	46	0	12	6	0	124
0	12	6	0	49	0	12	6	0	126
0	6	3	0	53	0	12	6	0	128
0	12	6	0	54	0	12	6	0	130
0	12	6	0	55	3	0	0	0	common Land
0	6	3	0	61					(undivided.

The respective Proprietors of the several original lots above specified, who have been delinquent by neglecting to pay the several sums above-mentioned, are hereby notified, That the assessors for the said district intend on the last Tuesday of April next, at One of the Clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling-house of Thomas Frink, in Conway aforesaid, at public vendue, to sell to the highest bidder so much of the several lots of land above-mentioned, as shall be necessary to pay the said sums above specified, and other intervening charges, in case the delinquent Proprietors of the said lots shall not, by the time above-mentioned for the said sale, pay such tax and charges—The said vendue to continue from the time above-mentioned for the commencement thereof, without any adjournment but from day to day, until the said said sales shall be compleated.

Samuel Wells, *Robert Oliver*, *Wm. Gallaway*, } Assessors for Conway District, December the 6th 1769.

WANTED immediately,

A good NAILER to work as a

Journeyman. Such a one may hear of a good Place by enquiring of the Printers of this Paper.

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